PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7449.—Vol. XLIX. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." (LAST NIGHTS.) Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, February 2, at 2.30.
WEDNESDAY MATINÉES.—MASKS AND FACES, WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 6, and WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11. —LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINÉE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 235th Time. EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne: Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINÉE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID SATURDAY NEXT. Overture at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Wilmot, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 320th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Erickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Upon the return of Mr. Mansfield to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. L. Harris.)
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. OSCAR BERINGER.
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 8.0, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 116th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d. The performances of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES will be DISCONTINUED after February 1st.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 862nd Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, C. Saumarez, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees. —R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Grand Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

THE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH.

YET another gone! Who can marvel that the great Chancellor has come to feel that he is a "Man of Destiny"? The sudden and mysterious death of the Crown Prince RUDOLPH of Austria has removed from the scene another of those personalities whose existence was inimical to the execution of the plans of the BISMARCKS. It is the latest, but who can say that it will be the last? In the Middle Ages such an uninterrupted run of fatalities would have been ascribed directly to supernatural agencies. Even now there are plenty of intelligent and well educated men all over Europe who believe that there are certain causes to oppose which is certain to entail disaster. "Their feet will slide in due time," is the grim Hebraic form in which this expectation is sometimes expressed; and in the case of the Catholic Church it is quite common to hear devout persons say that So-and-so, who is a notorious enemy of the Chair of St. PETER, will come to an evil end. With some this belief takes the milder form of believing that they are in a special manner the objects of Divine protection. No weapon that is forged against them can prosper: the machinations of their enemies recoil upon their own heads, and they are destined to emerge triumphant and unscathed from all the efforts made to overwhelm them. Prince BISMARCK seems to be such a man. His very shadow seems to strike death into the hearts of his enemies.

The Crown Prince of AUSTRIA did not love Prince BISMARCK. Neither did he relish the superior airs of the young KAISER at Berlin. It is openly declared that if he had lived to come to the throne he would have been as Russian in his foreign policy as his father had been German. We do not attach much importance to the politics of Heirs Apparent. The tendencies of a Crown Prince of to-day have often but little relation to the policy of the Sovereign of to-morrow. But, however that may be, the fact is undisputed. The Crown Prince RUDOLPH was a kind of Austrian FREDERICK III., younger, less excellent in many ways, but still the representative of culture, of peace, and of the protest against the militarism which dominates Europe. He was a man of letters rather than a soldier, and he lived in the shadow of the dread of Prince BISMARCK. "His fear of Prince BISMARCK," says M. CLÉMENCEAU, "would have been amusing had there not "been such terrible seriousness in his expression of it." And he is said to have trembled at the very sound of his name. He was a friend of the Emperor FREDERICK'S. It is, therefore, not surprising that the first reflection that is aroused by the news of his sudden and unexpected death is that Prince BISMARCK has now one enemy the less. As M. DE BLOWITZ tells us that—

> The superstitious—and for some time events in France have tended to increase their number—remark that all those who seem to threaten the work of the Chancellor, such as Skobeleff, Chanzy, and Gambetta, disappear from the scene, leaving the field clear to his conceptions of German policy.

The list of the dead is lengthening. In Russia they speak of KATKOFF, of the *Moscow Gazette*, in Germany of the Emperor FREDERICK, and now in Austria they will add the Crown Prince RUDOLPH to the fatal list. Talk about the Evil Eye! What is it to the magic that surrounds the German Chancellor, which causes all his adversaries to be cut off in the full prime of their strength! If the Prince of WALES be superstitious he may well feel uneasy at the death of his friend. To be conspicuous as an opponent of Prince BISMARCK seems distinctly to be detrimental to longevity. Of course, it is nothing but a coincidence. Not even the most savage opponents of the Chancellor can pretend that diseases do his bidding as obediently as journalists of the Reptile Legion Cancer, apoplexy, and heart disease, do not wear Prussian uniforms, but they seem strangely enough to have a special mandate to attack the Prince's enemies. What wonder if this creates awe in the heart of the frivolous Parisian or that it should more and more confirm the sombre and serious Prussian, in the conviction that the stars in their courses are fighting for the BISMARCKS, and that he is in an especial manner the favourite of the Fates!

The political importance of the Crown Prince's death lies chiefly in the fact that it adds a fresh element to those which contribute to the unrest of the Continent. In Germany if the Kaiser were to die, and his health seems to be far from first-class, the sceptre of empire would pass into the hands of a little child. In Austria the heir to the throne is now the Archduke CHARLES, the younger brother of FRANCIS JOSEPH, who is now fifty-six years of age. As he has three sons there is no fear about the succession. But so much depends upon the person of the Emperor-King that it is impossible not to feel some dismay at the sudden introduction of this new factor into the politics of the Dual Kingdom. Taken together with the dire peril of the Parliamentary Republic in France, consequent upon the election of General BOULANGER, the event does not seem to make for tranquillity. At the same time, there is no need to be alarmed. Anything that weakens Austria is distinctly to the good from the point of view of European peace. As the only danger of war arises from Austrian pretensions in the Balkan Peninsula, anything that gives caution to the statesmen of Vienna and Pesth is useful. We are glad to see that Sir JAMES FERGUSSON has been promptly instructed to give a flat contradiction to the mischievous utterances of the Secretary for War. So far from war being imminent, as Mr. STANHOPE told us, we now learn that there is not any likelihood of any cause arising that will endanger peace.

WHAT THE COUNTY COUNCIL HAS GOT TO DO

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE WHO KNOWS.

MR. HENRY HARBEN, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works, was fortunately spared from the holocaust which was made of the members of that much abused body. He was elected for Hampstead, and no more useful member was returned in the whole metropolis. Mr. Harben has done good work in a local vestry in Northern London, and he more than any man on the new Board possesses the experience of administrative routine which is so indispensable for the success of the new governing body, but which is so plentifully lacking in the new County Councillors. Mr. Harben is a Conservative in politics, but he has never allowed his party sympathies to interfere with his administrative duties. A shrewd, sagacious, public-spirited English gentleman, there is no man in all London whose opinion is better worth having as to the actual work which lies before the newly elected Parliament of London. Instead of attending the Conservative meeting to which he had been summoned, Mr. Harben stepped over to Northumberland-street in answer to our invitation, and meekly surrendered himself to the tender mercies of the interviewer, who furnishes the following report of the result of the ordeal:—

"Now, Mr. Harben, you are a man of experience; what is the first thing needful in the new County Council?"

"A good chairman. The chairman of the County Council will be what the Americans would call the president of the company, the manager of the whole concern. It is he who holds all the threads in his hand, who is continually on the spot, who is *au courant* with everything, accessible to everybody—who is, in short, the guiding, controlling soul of the whole administration. According as the County Council chooses its chairman well or ill, will depend the future status, the future prestige of the Council as a governing body."

"What was the experience of the Metropolitan Board of Works in this respect?"

"Our first chairman was Sir J. Thwaites, and although he was an excellent man, a painstaking administrator, he never rose above the level of the First Commissioners of Sewers, and the Board of Works never succeeded, largely owing to that, in taking the position to which it was properly entitled. After Sir J. Thwaites, we have elected Lord Magheramorne every year. Lord Magheramorne is at the office every morning at ten. He is the chief of the officials. All difficulties are referred to him. He is the centre of everything."

"Can he afford to devote so much time to it?"

"He is paid to do it—paid £2,000 per annum, and the salary ought always to be linked to the office. If the chairman be as rich as Crœsus, the salary ought to go with the office. It is worth while paying the salary in order to have the right to find fault with the chairman. The office is no sinecure. It entails heavy, responsible, and constant work, and the success or the failure of the Council will chiefly depend upon how that work is carried out."

"Have you any idea as to who the new Chairman will be?"

"I do not know whom we may have to take. I know whom we would like to get, if only he would undertake to put his shoulder to the collar and devote himself to the work for the next three years as if nothing in the world was of so much importance as the good government of London. Lord Rosebery is quite an ideal Chairman. His presence in the chair would in itself be a

OUR KITH AND KIN

Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's retirement from the public affairs of Queensland is likely to be of short duration. He resigned the Premiership after a sharp attack of illness, and is recruiting by a visit to Japan. On arriving at Rockhampton, however, he informed a deputation that "he had got a fright in regard to his health, but since leaving Brisbane he had felt somewhat better." For some time after his return to the colony, however, Sir Thomas will have his hands full in defending himself from the charges of neglect and malfeasance as a director of the Queensland Investment Company.

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Sir Thomas McIlwraith is the idol of Queensland Nationalists. In his public career he has consistently relied upon the spirit of colonial independence. He displaced his political rival, Sir Samuel Griffiths, and came into office, by bringing about the rejection of the Naval Defence Bill, which was a sequel to the Colonial Conference in London. Since then Sir Thomas has immensely strengthened his position. He has founded a National Society, which numbers several thousand members, and has actively promoted intercolonial federation. And it was Sir Thomas's courage and determination that caused Queensland to make such a decided stand for the choice of its Governors. Although in temporary retirement he is still the ruling power in the colony, the members of the Cabinet being all warmly attached to him.

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New Zealand is to have an Exhibition this year. After much talk, and some delay, it has been decided to do without Government aid, and a company has been formed to carry out the project. The Exhibition is to be held in Dunedin, and it is anticipated that the loan of a large number of the art exhibits at Melbourne will be obtained. At the first meeting of the shareholders the greatest difficulty was found in the choice of a name, opinion being much divided whether the Exhibition should be called "Intercolonial," "Jubilee," or "Semi-centenary."

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An agitation has begun in the Broken Hill district for separation from New South Wales. The agitators complain of the indifference of the Sydney Government to the interests of the district, and as an illustration of the necessity of Home Rule it is stated that it takes twelve months to complete the granting of mineral leases. The Sydney authorities are charged with having taken a million and a half in taxation from Broken Hill, and in return had given only "a few banks, a few disgraceful public buildings, and a few yards of roads." At meetings held in support of the movement resolutions were passed in favour of the union of the Australian colonies under a federal Government, the Broken Hill district being formed into an autonomous division.

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Skating rinks are just now all the rage in Melbourne. The mania has been made the subject, on what grounds we trow not, of pulpit objurgations, but it still goes on. Large open-air rinks have been opened in almost every street.

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Municipal purity of a severe type prevails in Sydney. An alderman has recently been fined £50 at the police-court for being interested as a director of the Sydney Bathing Company in a certain agreement which the corporation were entering into with the company. Under the Sydney Corporation Act the alderman will also be disqualified for three years from holding any civic office.

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Neepawa is the only town in Canada where intoxicating liquors have never been legally sold. At the last poll under the Local Option Act only two votes were recorded in favour of licences. Neepawa is the Mecca of Canadian teetotallers, and is said to be a model of all the virtues.

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The emigrant party sent out to South Africa by Mr. Arnold White last year have made a prosperous beginning. The settlement is situated in a beautiful valley, and contains three or four thousand acres of cultivable land. Each family has 200 acres, and is provided with agricultural implements. The settlement in all contains 25 houses and a school.

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The latest report concerning the "Divine Essie," as the Australians call their most famous native actress, is that she has paid £6,000 to be released from her London engagement in consequence of her recent marriage with Mr. John Wood, a colonial millionaire. At the eleventh hour, when her passage had been taken for London, she suddenly changed her mind, and gracefully fell into the outstretched arms of a gentleman who had made a fortune in breweries and coal mines. Essie's mother and stepfather are both in the theatrical profession, and neither appears to have been present at the marriage ceremony. She was given away at the altar by Sir J. G. Innes, a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, who, a few weeks previously, had made her a handsome present of jewellery in a Sydney theatre on behalf of her numerous admirers, "as a farewell gift on the eve of her departure for London."

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South Australia is raising a testimonial for the veteran popular poet Dr. Charles Mackay. A demonstration in aid of the fund was recently held in the Jubilee Exhibition building at Adelaide, and proved a thorough success. Concerts were given in the afternoon and evening, in the presence of the Governor (Sir William Robinson) and many leading colonists. Mr. Ward, one of the leading local parliamentary orators, delivered a panegyric on the author of "Cheer, boys, cheer," "There's a good time coming," &c., another illustration of the eternal verity that the prophet is more honoured at a distance than in his own country.

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The "prosperous Queensland squatter, whose landed possessions are estimated at five millions," mentioned in the late Lady Brassey's posthumous volume, is James Tyson, at once the wealthiest and the stingiest man in Australia. Almost every second individual you meet in the colonies has an anecdote to tell of "Hungry Tyson," to give him his unenviable *sobriquet*. A colonial prelate, who was in London recently attending the Lambeth Conference, narrated how, in a voyage along the Australian coast, Tyson, who was a fellow passenger, slept on deck, and munched sandwiches the whole of the way, a berth and meals from the ship's resources not being in accordance with his ideas of economy.

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Hitherto Tyson has been but little known or heard of in the home country, and Lady Brassey is the first to prominently call attention to the existence of an emigrant who has become wealthier than either the Duke of Westminster or the Duke of Devonshire, and who owns more land than the two of them together. Lady Brassey localizes him in Queensland, but he has enormous landed interests in Victoria and New South Wales as well. This five-times millionaire is now about seventy years of age, unmarried, and goes about like a day labourer, in the commonest clothes. No one has the remotest idea into whose hands his vast wealth and estates will fall upon his decease.

security for success. His pleasant address, his political rank, his quico aptitude for debate, his social position—all would make it easier for him tk be a first class Chairman than for any one else to be a second or third rater. Like every one else of experience in local affairs, I have been in the chair, and know a chairman's duties. All my experience and knowledge would not give me the same power in the chair that Lord Rosebery would possess simply because he is Lord Rosebery."

"But I doubt whether Lord Rosebery would take it."

"I hope that you are wrong. He may say so, and still it may only be a case of *nolo episcopari*. Of course it will be a severe call upon his time; he will have to put his life into it, for he would be the soul and centre of the whole administration. But so far as the choice of the Council is concerned, if he will accept the post and its responsibilities, it is a case of Eclipse first and the rest nowhere."

"What about the Deputy Chairman?"

"Of that I cannot speak with the same confidence as of the chair."

"Now, Mr. Harben, I will not ask you about the way in which Aldermen should be selected, for I know that you agree with us in thinking that the most of the selected should first be elected by the constituencies, but can you give me any idea as to what remnants of administrative experience have survived the general wreck of the elections?"

"Practically only three members of the Board of Works have obtained seats on the Council. In reality there are six, but as three only joined the Board in 1888 there are only three who represent the tradition of the old system of government."

"Who are they?"

"Mr. Fardell, Colonel Hughes, and myself. The following is a complete list of the Metropolitan Board members who have seats on the County Council. The numbers are the numbers they held by seniority on the Board of fifty-nine members:—

No.	Name.	First Elected.
15.	Henry Harben	October 28, 1880.
24.	Colonel Hughes	June 22, 1884.
25.	Mr. Fardell	June 17, 1884.
48.	Mr. Sly	February 23, 1888.
53.	Mr. Fry	June 13, 1888.
57.	Mr. Howard Vincent	October 18, 1888.

None of the three last-named have had twelve months' experience on the Board. I was the oldest elected member."

"Three old members to 134 new ones is rather a small amount of leaven to leaven the lump. What will the result be?"

"This. That until the new Councillors have learned their duties they must necessarily trust entirely to the permanent officials."

"How long will it take them to pick up the threads?"

"I don't know. It took me twelve months before I felt that I knew my way about. I never opened my mouth for a long time after I was elected, but studied and cautiously felt my footing. You cannot learn all the details of a great administration offhand in a single afternoon."

"How will the business of the Council be carried on?"

"At first of necessity it will be carried on very much like the business of the Board of Works. All our by-laws remain in force to govern the deliberations of the County Council until they are amended or repealed. The whole framework of the administration, therefore, will remain the same. The County Council may, of course, alter everything, but at first the same officials will control the same departments, the same councillors will be deputed to look after the same kind of business. The only difference will be in the men who will run the machine."

"And these men?"

"Taking them all round, and speaking with the caution necessary to one who does not know his new colleagues, they seem to me to have good leaven in them. Besides, there are at least more than twice as many of them, and that is an immense gain."

"Why?"

"Because the members of the Board of Works were driven to death with overwork. There were so few of them and so many committees that we all had to serve on several. You have no idea what a tax it is upon one's time."

"How many committees did you serve on?"

"There are nine committees and five sub-committees, and fifty-nine members. At one time I served on the Finance, the Parks, the Bridges, the Parliamentary, and the Thames Flood Prevention Committees. In future I hope we may not have to serve on more than one or two each. Every member must be on a committee, but as few as possible on more than one."

"How large were your committees?"

"The Works Committee consisted of all the members of the Board sitting as a committee with closed doors, and free from the rigid rules of debate. The other committees consist of about seventeen members each. The average attendance varied between ten and fourteen."

"How often did these committees sit? Or, stay, give me a list of one week's engagements of a member of the Board, supposing he was the Chairman or Deputy-Chairman, and therefore a member of all the committees. I want to know what these poor, innocent Councillors have got to expect in the shape of hard collar work!"

"Well, then, here is a rough list:—

Day.	Committee.	Time of Meeting.	Average duration.
Every Monday.....	Works	11.30	4 to 5 hours
Alternate Tuesdays...	Finance	12	1 to 1½ hours
" "	Special Purposes,&c.	12	1 hour
" "	Building Act	12	3 to 4 hours
Alternate Wednesday	Fire Brigade	12	1 to 1½ hours
" "	Parks	12	2 to 2½ hours
Occasionally "	Bridges	12	
Every Friday	Board Meeting	12	1 to 1½ hours

In addition to these the Parliamentary Committee sits two or three times a week when legislation is going on. The Appeals Committee of the whole Board sits to decide disputes between district surveyors and its own officials. There are four sub-committees of the Works Committee—(*a*) Main Drainage, (*b*) Officials, (*c*) Artisans' Dwellings Act, and (*d*) to examine accounts."

"A tolerably heavy list of engagements, truly, and one which the County Councillors at present do not realize. Why do you always meet at noon?"

"Convenience. If the committee is short it leaves you the morning and afternoon free for your own work. If it is long you have all the afternoon before you. The proposal to meet at four will not suit many people. If the Works Committee met at four it would not rise often till nine, and sometimes till ten."

"Will it be necessary to amend your by-laws to throw open the committees to the public?"

"No."

"What about finance?"

"We raise and spend an income of about a million and a quarter annually. Owing to the refusal of Parliament to allow us to issue a precept for the twelve months, we could only levy on the vestries for the first quarter of the year. The result is that the new Council must in the first weeks of its existence draw up a provisional Budget based on the figures of last year. They cannot draw up an independent one, as they will not have time to master the accounts, but it is indispensable that the vestries should know what they have to raise. This is all the more important, because the loss of the coal and wine dues will entail an increased rate of at least 2*d.* in the pound."

"What is the rate now?"

"Eightpence-halfpenny in the £ without the coal dues! It will be at least 10*d.*, possibly 11*d.* I do not think you will find that the Council will tend to reduce rates."

"Then, Mr. Harben, on the whole, you don't think we are going to have the millennium just yet?"

"Not exactly; but I have every confidence in the new Council. It contains a good leaven of good men. It is numerous enough to do its work, and it will soon learn by the experience of practical administration what are the real difficulties with which we have to deal. As for the cry about ground rents, I don't think it will come to much. In this country no legislation will be retrospective, and as for taxing them in the future they will be bought and sold subject to the tax, whatever it is. As to the schemes for gerrymandering the council, I think you will find that we shall act as practical men of business brought face to face with a heavy responsibility."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The London County Council meets to-day for the first time, and we expect that a good deal of the nonsense that has been talked about the ease with which the new machine could be "captured" by a cockney version of the Tammany Ring will vanish into thin air. In order to gerrymander the Council in the fashion prescribed by the Ring, they ought to command the solid vote of at least 60 members of the Council. They have never been able to muster more than 35 at any meeting of the Caucus that has been held yet. There has been a good deal of talk of majorities and minorities. We shall to-day for the first time see where the majority really lies. We venture to predict that the real majority of the Council will be the majority of practical public-spirited men who think more of the duties of the Council than they do of the triumph of their party.

It is much to be regretted that in certain counties where the Conservatives succeeded in securing a majority in the County Councils they have acted with as much partisanship in the election of aldermen as the most hardened wire-puller of the Radical ring in London could desire. In Leicester, for instance, yesterday the magistrates and Conservatives, having held a private meeting among themselves similar to the caucuses which have been held in London, decided to elect eighteen Aldermen all of one colour. The cast-iron list was drawn up and voted *en bloc*, seventeen of the names being those of Conservatives and one of a Liberal Unionist. This is noted as an example of how things ought not to be done. Fortunately there are very few counties which have behaved as scandalously as Leicestershire.

Sir James Fergusson seems to have been sent down to Stratford at the last moment by Lord Salisbury in order to administer a smart slap in the face to Mr. Stanhope. The Secretary for War must feel exceedingly small this morning when he reads what the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs found it necessary to say yesterday. So far from war being "imminent" and "impending," and "approaching" "probably sooner than later," Lord Salisbury's official mouthpiece tells us that nearly all difficulties have been arranged with the Great Powers, who are all sincerely anxious to maintain the peace, and that there is no likelihood of any case arising which would precipitate hostilities. Seldom has a Cabinet Minister received a more cruel and emphatic letting down than this. It must be remembered, however, that seldom has such a snub been so richly deserved.

General Boulanger's victory on Sunday seems to have scared French Ministers out of all their Republican principles. Here is M. Floquet, Radical of the Radicals, gravely proposing to check "Cæsarism" by just such measures as are essentially Cæsarian—by gagging of the press, by prohibition of placards, by gerrymandering the constituencies, and so forth. The French Ministerialists are very indignant with General Boulanger for accepting Reactionary votes; but is that so bad as embracing Reactionary measures?

The careful reader will see in Mr. Goschen's references last night to the Budget a strong confirmation of the forecast which we published a fortnight ago. Not, indeed, that it needed any confirmation, founded as it was on the published revenue returns and the calculations in Mr. Goschen's last Budget speech. "Last Session," says Mr. Goschen now, "my Budget was sacrificed to the exigencies of the relief of local taxation. This year it is possible that it may have to be sacrificed to the exigencies of Imperial defence." Add to this hint Mr. Goschen's references to the increased prices of naval and other stores eating up any increase from a rising revenue, and it will be seen that little room is left for counting on a surplus and remission of taxation. On the contrary, we shall be well out of it if Mr. Goschen is able to do without any actual increase to our burdens.

Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century* concerning divorce shows that his mind is working upon the subject, and the letter which we publish elsewhere (which he has addressed to an Italian correspondent) is a further indication of the tenacity with which he adheres to his old opinions on the subject. Mr. Gladstone's points are two: first, that there ought not to be any divorce at all which gives liberty to the divorced persons to remarry; and, secondly, that if there is divorce, it ought to be equal between the sexes—that is, that a woman should have a right to obtain a divorce for everything that qualifies a man to sever the marital tie. To this Mr. Gladstone still adheres. His observations on the rôle which the fates have allotted to America in the unfolding of this great question will be read with interest across the Atlantic, and will no doubt stimulate the movement in favour of establishment of a uniform American law of divorce.

Mr. Augustus Harris has recently been vaunting the perfections of the Buda-Pesth Opera-house in respect of its stage arrangements. Events have justified his eulogy. During a performance of Wagner's "Rheingold," fire broke out upon the stage, in sight of the audience, and was rapidly spreading. The firemen were unconscious that anything was amiss until their attention was aroused by cries from the front of the house; but then, by a special mechanism, the stage was at once flooded with water and the fire extinguished. So far so good; but better remains behind. The incident was so alarming while it lasted as to cause a panic. The audience rushed pell-mell from the theatre, which in a few minutes was entirely deserted; yet so excellent were the exits that we hear of no casualties. Who would not be a theatre-goer in Buda-Pesth? Imagine such an incident occurring at our own —— Theatre, and what would be the result?

"I should like to be allowed," writes Mrs. Jacob Bright, under yesterday's date, "to correct a very insolent lie of a writer in the *Times* of to-day respecting the meeting in South-west Manchester last night. The words are as follows:—'Mr. O'Brien delivered a speech which was an unmistakable incitement to riot. Its whole drift was to suggest that the meeting should resist the police, who, he was careful to reiterate, were about to drag him from the midst of the free citizens of Manchester. In fact, there was a distinct attempt to repeat the trick by which he made his escape from Carrick-on-Suir.' There is not a word of truth in these statements. I was present at the meeting, and heard Mr. O'Brien distinctly declare his intention to place himself at the disposal of the police at its close. If he had not done so—if he had but lifted his little finger in encouragement—that audience of men, frantic with enthusiasm, would easily have rescued him. Mr. O'Brien's chief danger in Manchester was being crushed to death by the ardour of his friends. His own friends and not the police forced him into the ante-room. An indiscreet policeman laid his hand on Mr. O'Brien's collar, and Mr. Malcolm Wood, the chief of the constabulary, who behaved throughout with the greatest courtesy and consideration, instantly ordered him to remove his hand and leave Mr. O'Brien free. Our criminal was then allowed half an hour's rest and quiet chat with his friends, and then he walked into the centre of the band of police waiting for him, and they all marched to the town Hall, followed by an immense crowd with torches. The meeting was the most extraordinary scene I ever witnessed; and when the great Irishman thundered out his defiance of the miserable Government, and held out his loyal hand of friendship, on behalf of his poor country, to the English nation, the effect on the audience was indescribable. It will never be forgotten in Manchester. A friend of mine heard one of the chief detectives say, 'What a shame it is to put a fine fellow like that in prison!' It is a shame, and a shame for which England will have to suffer some day unless speedily disavowed."

Among the many indications of the rapidity of our progress in the direction of making the condition of the people question the dominant subject of the day we note two things—first, that Mr. Goschen went down to the East-end yesterday, and devoted a great part of his speech to a demonstration of the efforts which he has made to improve the well-being of the masses; and at the same time, at the other end of the town, Mr. Leonard Courtney, another grave and reverend professor of political economy, was delivering himself of an energetic repudiation of the charge that political economists treated human beings quite apart from any feeling of sympathy, and as merely mechanical elements of a great machine. We do not need to follow him into the question as to whether they have done so or not in the past: the great point is to know that in the future they intend to do better. Mr. Courtney finished his speech by declaring that—

> He would refuse to shut the door to the consideration of any new theories, new projects, and new plans which might be brought forward for the amelioration of the condition of their fellow men.

That is good, and we hope that Mr. Courtney will live up to his latest professions.

Mr. Goschen might, if he had chosen, have considerably extended the list of his good services to the people. In particular he might have referred to the personal and prominent part which he has taken in promoting "University Extension" in London. Some Presidents are ornamental; Mr. Goschen has in this matter been useful, and has now for twelve years devoted to this democratic scheme of education an amount of detailed interest and supervision such as very few presidents, we fancy, give to the work of their societies. Any reference to this subject last night would have been well understood, for Stratford has been the centre only recently of some very successful "People's Lectures." Nor could Mr. Goschen have been fairly accused of making political capital out of educational work, for since his appointment to office he has deputed his functions to Lord Ripon, who seems determined, by the way, to vie even with Mr. Goschen in devotion to the interests of "University Extension" in London.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

A CORRESPONDENT who hails from one of the dominions over which the deceased Prince would one day have swayed his sceptre, and who had several opportunities of observing the Prince, as a soldier, a *dilettante* in literature, and a man of the world, sends us the following recollections:—

Crown Prince Rudolph was not one of those men who impress you strongly and lastingly by their personality. He was an amiable young man, without very pronounced views or passions. As Royalty goes, he was decidedly above the average intelligence, and he was clever. Having lived for more than thirty years, his character can be judged pretty accurately, but it would be difficult to conjecture what kind of ruler he would have made had he survived his father. The fact is he had no political will of his own, and he was constantly swayed to and fro in his inclinations and predilections. Now he was a Hungarian patriot, anon he favoured the Bohemians at the expense of the other nations and nationalities of the Dual Monarchy; now he was a rigid soldier, anon he mixed ostentatiously with political reformers, and so on through all phases of public life. Accordingly he was sometimes popular and sometimes the reverse with the same classes of the community; sometimes he was looked upon as the hope of the future, and sometimes the most humdrum reign was predicted for him; sometimes he was even feared. Speculation on this score is now useless; but a few words may be said of the man as I knew him from occasional intercourse during the last dozen years. He always appeared to me to possess plenty of intellect. Although always surrounded by a host of advisers, in smaller matters he was never influenced by any one, but acted independently, with much good sense and natural frankness. I saw him command his division at the army manœuvres, and notwithstanding his young years he went through his task with undeniable credit to himself. Lately he was made chief inspector of the infantry, and scarcely had he finished a tour of inspection of his troops when he at once proposed some important reforms affecting that branch of the army, proposals which are believed to have entirely emanated from him. Stronger, however, than his military inclinations were his love of sport and his literary ambition. In spite of his anything but strong constitution he was an intrepid sportsman, there not being a shooting or hunting district in all Austria-Hungary that he did not visit at one time or other during his short life. He published several volumes on his shooting expeditions, and that was the origin of his literary career. He soon made friends, not only with some of the best authors of Austria and Hungary, but so anxious was he to be considered one of them that he—a descendant of the Habsburgs!—offered even terms of familiarity to some humble reporters. It is related with great gusto in journalistic circles in Vienna and Buda-Pesth that once a cheeky Hungarian reporter—for some reason a special favourite with the late Crown Prince—so far forgot himself as to give a letter of introduction addressed to the Crown Prince to a young colleague who went to Vienna in quest of a situation. Since he assumed the chief editorship of the great ethnographical work "Austria-Hungary in Word and Picture," he often entertained his contributors to unceremonious luncheons and dinners, not of course at the Castle but at some good hotel, and he always greatly enjoyed their rather mixed company. This was indeed a new departure in the traditions of his family, which the old Conservative officials of the Court did not cease to lament, but the Crown Prince was quite a modern man in such matters. Personally he had no enemies or detractors, for, without being a genius or a charmer, he managed to favourably impress all those with whom he came in contact. The last time I saw him and had a conversation with him was in London, during the Jubilee week in 1887. It must be confessed that I noticed a great change in him from what I used to know him for. Although he was then not quite twenty-nine, he seemed almost an old man. His head getting bald, his voice extremely feeble, his look tired—there was nothing in him to remind me of his youth, excepting his splendid figure, which, however, did not look to advantage in civilian dress. I saw him also at the service in the Abbey, and also at the great Austro-Hungarian ball at the Hôtel Métropole, and, although his fine Austrian General's gala uniform considerably improved his appearance, I could not help thinking that that was not the body of a man destined to have a long spell of reign over the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

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THE SPLIT IN THE WOMEN'S CAMP.—II.

BY MRS. ARTHUR ARNOLD.

YOUR interview with Miss Balgarnie, as mentioned in your issue of the 25th inst., has been satisfactory, inasmuch as it sets aside any false hopes which might have been entertained as to the action of the Central National Society with regard to married women. At present there is no Women's Suffrage Society, the Central and the National (as they call themselves) being simply organizations for the enfranchisement of widows and spinsters only; married women being strictly excluded. Both these societies declare that their object is "to obtain the parliamentary franchise for women on the same conditions as it is, or may be, granted to men." Now, Sir, no person on either of these committees can be ignorant that no man has ever possessed the franchise on the same terms on which they demand it for some women—the condition of celibacy or widowhood. Men have the franchise whether they are married or single, provided they fulfil the conditions as to residence and property on which alone it is granted. So we have the sad spectacle of two societies putting a false statement on their circulars as a trap to catch the unwary and uninformed, while neither of them ventures to print the proviso which excludes the wives and mothers of England.

You call the proviso "ridiculous and intolerable:" it is also unjust and immoral. Unjust, because some of the best and most useful women in the country are excluded for no alleged fault; and immoral, because any restriction on marriage, or any stigma attaching to marriage, such as disfranchisement would be, is a premium on vice. Widow and spinster suffrage would of necessity enfranchise a great many undesirable women. Of this I cannot complain, since male suffrage has enfranchised a number of men still more undesirable. But it is evident to any unprejudiced mind that the votes of the few married women who pay separate rates and taxes—and who have a much larger stake in the country than any single woman can possess—would help to control the action of those of their own sex which would probably run in a wrong direction. When I have represented this to different members of the societies, they answer, "It is but the thin end of the wedge: when *we* have votes, we intend to work for married women." Sir, when people intend to do right, they begin immediately—good intentions only go to extend a certain pavement—and to be unjust in the beginning in order to be just hereafter is a course so crooked that nothing can make it straight.

I shall be told that married women are satisfied with the course taken by the societies. I reply that the immense majority of spinsters' and widows' names on the committees contradict this assertion. I do not think the proviso was added as a concession to weak-kneed brethren, since most men prefer their wives to their spinster aunts and cousins; and I know many men are heartily ashamed of the injustice with which married women were treated, and are now trying to redress their wrongs. This proviso puts a new outrage upon them, and to do this is to create and to perpetuate an injustice.

Can nothing be done in this case? The Married Women's Property Committee, which carried its object to a successful issue, and which effected a greater change than any other society has ever done in this country, was managed in a direct and straightforward manner. There was no thin end of a wedge, and no proviso. They said what they meant; they asked for what they wanted, they made no false statement. They obtained less than they asked, but far more than they expected—an enormous concession which has greatly raised the status of married women, and of men also, by freeing them from a terrible stigma. If neither society will withdraw the proviso, would it not be well to form a true Women's Suffrage Society, on an enlarged basis, so plain that it could allow of no misconception, and of the object of which the circular should contain a true statement? In these societies I have no confidence, for experience teaches that that which begins in falsehood is likely to end in failure.

BY MRS. FAWCETT.

As you have, in Friday's issue, published an article representing your own and Miss F. Balgarnie's views upon the subject of Women's Suffrage, and the division that has recently taken place in the society, perhaps you will allow me to explain as briefly as I can the position of those who are acting with me in this matter. Our objections to the new rules adopted by the general meeting of the society on December 12 were twofold—first, that they involve comparative disfranchisement of the various local associations for Women's Suffrage; secondly, that they admit upon the council of the society delegates from associations existing for purposes totally different from those of the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

Naturally the members of country societies felt strongly in regard to the first of these objections. They had, up to December 12, the right of direct representation upon the executive committee of the central, and also the power of sending a delegate to the executive to represent them on special occasions. These privileges were entirely swept away by the new rules, in spite of the protests of the most vigorous and active of the local societies for Women's Suffrage. Of our second objection I propose now to say but little. It is, to many of us, obvious that if the provision allowing other organizations to be represented on the council of the Women's Suffrage Society is operative at all it may result in converting the society meeting in Parliament-street into a wing of the party Caucus; and we may witness the spectacle of a society avowedly existing for the sole purpose of promoting the extension of the franchise to women adopting a policy which would defer the passage of the Women's Suffrage Bill to more urgent party interests.

It is now well known that these objections, whatever their value, were not endorsed by a majority of the meeting. The voting was 63 to 94. In a voluntary society existing for any given object, the duty of the minority to accept the decision of the majority must depend on circumstances; one of which is the seriousness of the objections of the minority; another is associated with the weighing as compared with the counting of votes. In this case the majority of 31 against us was a good deal diminished in weight by the fact that it was to a considerable extent, if not wholly, composed of those who, until the present controversy arose, had never joined the society. These ladies and gentlemen came in and paid their 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* for the pleasure of providing a society in which they had previously taken no active part with a new constitution. On the other hand, the minority of 63 was to a large extent composed of those who had been working for Women's Suffrage, in connection with this or some similar society, for more than twenty years. They naturally wish to continue their work on the lines which they deem the most prudent and the most calculated to avoid pitfalls and to lead to success. On being defeated on the 12th December, we therefore, without loss of time, at once reorganized the society on the old lines, and we were immediately joined by three of the most important of the local societies—namely, Belfast, Manchester, and Bristol. Edinburgh is the only important local society which has not joined us. Dublin, within a week or ten days of our formation, joined us, while Birmingham has more recently intimated, with characteristic independence, that it does not wish to be officially connected with either London society. One of the most active working members of the Birmingham committee has, however, joined our executive.

With regard to the question raised in the second half of your article—namely, the enfranchisement of married women, the reconstructed Central Committee support the bill, with which the public and the House of Commons are now familiar, conferring the suffrage on single women and widows who are householders and fulfil the other qualifications as to property and residence demanded by law of the male elector. The bill follows the lines of enfranchisement already adopted by the Legislature in the case of women for the School Board, Municipal and County Council suffrages. It is also the bill which passed a second reading in the Parliament of 1886, and to which a majority of the members of the present House are pledged. To alter it in a direction as to which many zealous friends of women's suffrage are disagreed, appears to many of us unwise, and even suicidal. At present the Parliament-street Committee appears from your article to give forth an uncertain sound on this important subject; whereas one of the first resolutions adopted at Great College-street expressed the adherence of that committee to the old bill.

Those who agree with us as to the character of the bill which should be introduced, who also wish to maintain a vital connection between the London and Country Women's Suffrage Societies, and to avoid all risk of being dragged into the "party, party, nothing but party" whirlpool, are now from day to day joining the Central Commitee for Women's Suffrage, reconstructed under the old rules, of which I am the hon. secretary. Those who prefer the organization and methods of the other society will naturally join it. There is, I believe, quite room enough for both, and experience will probably prove that there will be ample opportunity for the interchange of friendly offices between the two societies, which are united by a common object, although they have adopted different organizations in pursuit of it.

CHARLES DICKENS IN ART AND IN THE FLESH.*

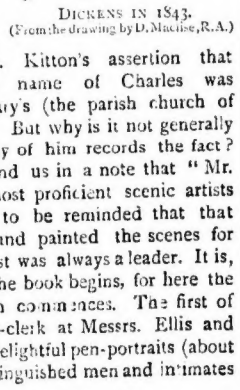
THAT Dickens-worship has not yet abated its force one jot the present votive-offering is sufficient to prove; and that the publishers have faith in the public wish to keep green the great novelist's memory, and acquaint themselves with every available aspect and detail of his features and career is evident from the monumental character of the new work, the first part of which is before us. It can hardly be said that what may be called "the literature of Charles Dickens" issued in the second decade after his death, now just ending, equals in importance that of the first; but since 1880 we have had Mr. Ward's admirable study, in Mr. John Morley's series of "English Men of Letters"; Mr. Charles Jones's biography, published by Appleton, of New York; the three volumes of his "Letters;" his "Speeches;" his "Childhood and Youth," by Mr. Langton; About the various parts of the country with him, by Mr. Rimmer, Mr. Frost, and others; essays on "Sam Weller" and "Pickwick"; a "Birthday Book"; "Dickens and the Stage," by Mr. Pemberton; "A Dickens Memento," by Messrs. Phillimore and Dexter; "Dickensiana," an elaborate volume by Mr. Kitton; "Dickens as I knew him," by his American secretary, Mr. Dolby; magazine articles innumerable, several of which, from the brilliant and sometimes caustic pen presumably of Mr. James Payn, have appeared in *Cornhill*; and others, by Mr. Kitton, on "The Portraits of Charles Dickens," in the *Magazine of Art*. Yet all this mass of matter falls far short of what was poured forth from the press between 1870 and 1880, and it at last becomes doubtful if editors, compilers, hero-worshippers, anecdote-mongers, and others, will not soon be reduced to silence from very lack of material. Mr. Kitton's latest compilation will certainly serve towards this end, for not only will it include, when completed, nearly every known portrait of the novelist—good and bad, like and unlike, by brush, pencil, pen, and camera—but it will enshrine within its covers the experiences and memories of most of his friends and acquaintances at present living.

DICKENS IN 1835.
(From the Miniature by Miss Drummond.)

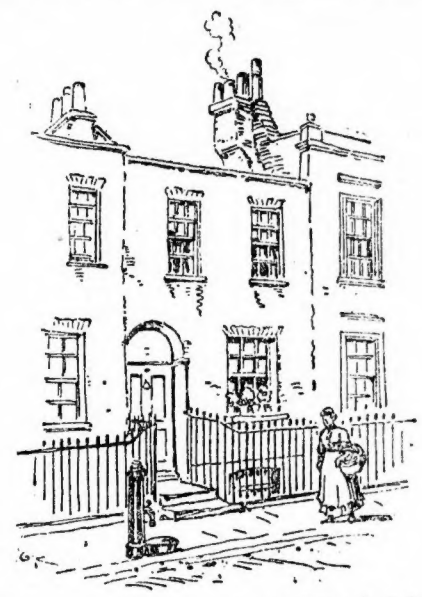
As but a chapter and a half of text accompany the initial *livraison*, it is difficult to tell exactly on what lines this unconventional, anecdotal, and iconographic biography will be run, but it may be pretty safely taken that Carlyle's well-known certificate of character—"The good, the gentle, high-gifted, ever-friendly, noble Dickens—every inch of him an Honest Man"—will be adopted as the text; as well it may, for rarely has so generous a verdict been pronounced by so severe a critic. In Mr. Kitton's biography of the novelist are added some interesting notes to his pleasant and easily-told recital, and he manages to assimilate much of the amusing and entertaining gossip which has been contributed to "Dickens literature" since Mr. Forster's "Life" was published. Certain statements, however, appear to us a little uncalled for—such, for example, as Mr. Kitton's assertion that "it is not generally known that the name of Charles was entered in the baptismal register of St. Mary's (the parish church of Portsea) as Charles John Huffham Dickens." But why is it not generally known, seeing that every recognized biography of him records the fact? Then again, it is surely unnecessary to remind us in a note that "Mr. Beverley is now recognized as one of the most proficient scenic artists of the day," though it is certainly interesting to be reminded that that gentleman was a schoolfellow of Dickens, and painted the scenes for the school theatre in which the future novelist was always a leader. It is, indeed, at this point that the real value of the book begins, for here the embodiment of friends' reminiscences of him commences. The first of these come from Mr. George Lear, his fellow-clerk at Messrs. Ellis and Blackmore's, solicitors, of Gray's-inn, but the delightful pen-portraits (about which not a little has leaked out of late) by distinguished men and intimates are still to come.

DICKENS IN 1843.
(From the drawing by D. Maclise, R.A.)

To the illustrations we have turned with the greatest amount of curiosity and expectation, with which, so far as this first part is concerned, we must confess ourselves just a little disappointed: not that they are not well done, but that only one of them has not been seen before. This is the miniature on ivory by Miss Rose Drummond—who, Mr. Kitton suggests, and not without good grounds, must be the "original" of Miss La Creevy in "Nicholas Nickleby"—painted in 1835, and here engraved on steel by Mr. Edwin Roffe. This head is neither so intelligent, so vivacious, nor so refined as the well-known portrait by Maclise, of which an excellent rendering by the same engraver is also given. Then the three profile heads of Dickens, his wife, and sister-in-law, drawn by Maclise in 1843, and published in Forster's "Life," are re-engraved on steel in larger size by Mr. Stoddart, and the page of heads roughly and rapidly sketched by George Cruikshank in 1837 is reprinted from the *Magazine of Art*. We confess we do not understand Mr. Kitton's use—or rather abuse—of the "remarque," one of which is added to each plate. A "remarque," in its origin and proper practice, is a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of a plate, to be rubbed off after a certain number of copies have been pulled, so that the "state" of that plate is incontrovertibly determined. It has become the fashion nowadays to etch, or otherwise engrave, a "remarque" on the margins of plates chiefly for commercial purposes, representations that bear the slenderest relation to the main subject, and serve principally to divert attention from it. But Mr. Kitton's "remarques" are pictures in themselves, of such a value, relatively, that it would be a sin to withdraw them from a cheaper edition, if such were to be issued, and unquestionably deserving space of their own. As the case now stands, the portrait by H. K. Browne of Miss Mary Hogarth appears in the corner of the plate showing the profiles of Dickens and his family, and on nearly as large a scale; the Maclise likeness has that artist's famous autograph portrait finely engraved below the oval; and Miss Drummond's miniature is decorated with a peasant woman perched on a rock, and called "A Girl at a Waterfall," by Maclise. This surely is not as it should be.



DICKENS IN 1839.
(From a picture by D. Maclise, R.A.)



16 (now 141), Bayham-street, Camden-town, where the Dickens family lived in 1823.

Apart from these objections, the work promises very highly, and will, unless it belies itself in course of publication, form as handsome a memorial to the memory of Dickens as one would wish to have. The list of forthcoming plates is so long and so full of interest that it will keep subscribers on the tiptoe of expectation till the last part is issued, while the accompanying text by Mr. Kitton and his contributors will hardly be second to them either in interest or variety.

* "Charles Dickens, by Pen and Pencil." By Frederick G. Kitton. With 100 illustrations on copper, steel, and wood. Part I. (London: P. T. Sabin. 1889.)

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"THE ENCHANTED ISLAND."

WE have received the following communication:—

SIR,—I do not think you would willingly do an injustice to any one. But to leave the review of my new book, "The Enchanted Island," as it stands in the *Pall Mall* of Saturday last would be very unjust to me. It says: "The only original proposal Mr. Bayliss has to make" is so-and-so; and then, instead of laying that proposal before your readers, it proceeds to caricature it. If it is my "only original proposal," is it not all the more necessary, for the sake of fair play, to state it correctly? Do not think that I am such a curmudgeon as to resent the free expression of adverse opinion by a critic? I only ask that when my words are quoted they may be quoted correctly. You have often shown me great courtesy, will you now do me the justice of inserting in your columns the paragraph which I enclose, and which you say is "an original proposal?" There are not so many "original proposals" flying about in the Art world that we can afford to have one mutilated by mis-quotation.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

7, North-road, Clapham Park, Jan. 28. WYKE BAYLISS.

Can nothing be done to make History more true and Art more lovely? If the day has not fully dawned there is yet light enough to show us our path; and the light is brightening. If Christianity has still a little more to accomplish in us before it has quite conformed us to the pattern of Christ, we are, nevertheless, a nation with high aspirations, ready and strong to do great deeds which shall be worth recording. And we have an Academy capable of drawing pictures on a wall. Let the nation, through its representatives, choose the event, and the artists choose from among themselves the man who shall paint it. One picture every year—of the chief event of the year, or the most noble deed done, or the highest good achieved. In the choice of subjects there should be no boastfulness of petty princes blazoning their puny exploits. Nothing should be recorded that had not stirred the heart of the people. In the choice of painters there should be no voluntary display of raw ambition, or fashionable frivolity, or senile declension; they should be chosen by the suffrages of their fellow painters, in their prime—so that their work would become in itself a true historic record, not only of the executive power, but of the collective judgment of a living school of Art. There is no genius of which the nation is proud that would be waste material, or might not take its share in such an enterprise. The pencil of Leighton would not be too refined, nor that of Watts too serious, nor that of Millais too robust. Landscape—the glory of English Art—would find its place, as we have seen in the picture of "The Téméraire." Even the sculptor need not stand idly by, for the sequence of glowing canvases might well be varied by a group or a bas-relief in bronze or marble. The selected subject, and the name of the artist chosen, might be announced annually with the opening of the Exhibitions of the year, and the artist should be allowed one year in which to produce the cartoon or study of his picture. At the next Academy this cartoon should be exhibited, to bear the criticisms of the people. Few errors of historical importance would escape such an ordeal. Then the work should be completed by the artist, under no control save the influence those criticisms may have wrought upon his mind. There would be no risk of failure in such an enterprise. The events will come—the nation may be trusted for that. The men will come—some are with us even now ready to begin the work. This would indeed be Historic Art:—the true marriage of Art with History. And think what would be the issue—in ten years, in fifty years, in a century! We look with wistful eyes into the future, and what do we see? Unless the future altogether belie the past, we see such scenes as these:—

The hospital at Scutari—the sick and wounded of our soldiers on their pain-stricken beds, and then—

> Lo! in this house of misery
> A lady with a lamp we see
> Pass through the glimmering gloom,
> And flit from room to room.
>
> And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
> The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
> Her shadow as it falls
> Upon the darkening walls.

It is "Santa Filomena." It is Florence Nightingale herself, not an imaginary suggestion of what she might have been, but she herself—

> As if a door in heaven should be
> Opened and then closed suddenly.

And then we see the interior of a class-room in London, with a few grave men and thoughtful women, and the pale faces of many children—large-eyed, wondering children—who shall grow up to see themselves in this picture, and to know that they were painted there because the opening of the first board school was a revolution—a revolution mightier in its results and more far-reaching than any that has yet been chronicled in England. And then we see the Senate House at Cambridge, and the first "girl-graduate" receiving her degree, that shall acknowledge her to be as wise as Merlin himself, and leave her still as beautiful as Vivien. We look for scenes like these, because, although the past returns no more, yet the future shall be like it. Do we look for them in vain? That is a question that can only be answered by a nation.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

HARRIS, EMILY MARION. "The Narrative of the Holy Bible." (Trübner.)
[A Jewish book for Sunday reading: written originally for Lionel, Evelyn, and Anthony, Leopold de Rothschild's sons. Pp. 372, cloth.]

ANON. "Times and Days." (Longmans and Co.)
[A volume of short essays "in Romance and History." Pp. viii. 216, cloth. Price 5*s.*]

We have also received the following publications:—

"He and She." By Christopher Brough (Wyman and Sons); "Palestine Exploration Fund: Quarterly Statement" (Bentley); and "Friend's Brighton Almanack" (Brighton, B. D. Friend).

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 6*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS, Musical Director. Theatre brilliantly illuminated by the Wenham Gas Lamp Company with Clusters and Standard Wenham Gas Electroliers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.

HENGLER'S at COVENT GARDEN.—The Wonderful EQUESTRIAN BEAR, Caviar, at EVERY PERFORMANCE. Rides on horseback like a man.

BEAR on HORSEBACK and FIGHT with MASTIFF.
Roars of Laughter.
Greatest Novelty in the World.

VISITORS are Respectfully INVITED to SEE the BEAR and MASTIFF during the interval, in the Stables.

HENGLER'S at COVENT GARDEN.—George Lockhart's Marvellous ELEPHANTS. The perfection of animal training.

NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT the BALDWIN PONY'S DESCENT with the PARACHUTE at HENGLER'S.

PARACHUTE DESCENT by the BALDWIN PONY at HENGLER'S COVENT GARDEN, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, February 2.

THE BALDWIN PONY.

THE BALDWIN PONY at HENGLER'S, COVENT GARDEN THEATRE SATURDAY NEXT.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—The PANTOMIME for GENUINE FUN and GORGEOUS SPECTACLE, TWICE DAILY, at 3 and 7.30. Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. Seats 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*

STANLEY SHOW, 1889, NOW OPEN from 10 to 10 DAILY at CRYSTAL PALACE. The largest Exhibition of Bicycles and Tricycles ever held. Over 1,000 machines on view. No extra charge. Admission to Palace One Shilling. Dan Canary, the celebrated Trick Rider, specially engaged (free).
N.B.—TWO PERFORMANCES of GRAND PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0 and 7.30. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Stores. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.

McLEAN'S GALLERY.—PICTURES and SKETCHES at HOME and ABROAD by JAMES WEBB. A choice selection of cabinet works.—T. McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

"The Times of the Twelve Apostles," by Canon Benham, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 6.
"The Worm Parasites of Human Food," by Professor F. Jeffrey, Sanitary Institute, Parkes Museum, 5
"The Metamorphoses of Minerals," by Professor J. W. Judd, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 3.
"Evolution in Art," by Dr. G. G. Zerffi, Society for Encouragement of Fine Arts, 9, Conduit-street, 8.
Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, 8.30.
First Meeting of the London County Council, Metropolitan Board of Works Office, Spring-gardens, 3.
Mr. and Mrs. Phelps leave Southampton.
Homes for Little Boys—Conversazione at the Mansion House, 7.
Mr. Walter Crane lectures at Toynbee Hall in connection with the School and Guild of Handicraft, 8.
St. George's Rifles Prize Distribution and Concert, at Portman Rooms, 8.30.
Recital of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" (Act II.), under the direction of Mr. Carl Armbruste, Portman Rooms, 2.30.
Complimentary Banquet to Mr. Gainsford Bruce, M.P., at the Holborn Restaurant.
Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, Annual Banquet at the Holborn Restaurant,
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, annual meeting, 25, Great George-street, 7.30.
Concert in Aid of Vauxhall Park, Myddelton Hall, Islington.
"A Recent Trip Round the World," by Mr. H. J. Torr, Harrow Liberal Club, 8.15.
Opening of Crouch Hill Baptist Chapel—Sermon by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., at 4; public meeting, 7.
"A London Programme for the Liberal Party," by Mr. R. W. Clayden, North Islington Central Liberal Club, Lawn House, Holloway, 8.30.
Entertainment by the Lyrical Union, Bethnal Green Free Library, 8.30.
Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, Conversazione, 6.
"Law," by Dr. J. T. Abdy, Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
Hunting Appointments:—East Essex, Pattiswick Green, 11; Essex Union, Woodham Ferris, 11; West Kent, Fawkham, 11.
Political Economy Dinner, National Liberal Club, Sir Lyon Playfair in the chair.
"The Liquor Traffic," by Mr. A. J. Marriott, Bloomsbury Socialist Society, 49, Tottenham-street, 8.30
West Islington Women's Liberal Association meeting at Mission Hall, Blundell-street, Caledonian-road, Miss Monck in the chair, 8.30.
England's Duty to Ireland, Rehearsal of New Lecture, by Mr. S. Walter Norton, 12, Catherine-street Strand, 2.
Complimentary Banquet to Mr. Gainsford Bruce, M.P., Holborn Restaurant.
"The Future of Liberalism," by Mr. T. Napier, Kilburn Club, Belsize-road, 8.30.
"The Bishops and Socialism," by the Rev. C. E. Escreet, Stockwell Congregational Church, 8.
"The Report of the Gold and Silver Commission," by A. Milnes, National Liberal Club, 7.
Proposed Gathering of the Unemployed, Cleopatra's Needle, 2.
"The First Step in Social Reform," by Dr. Stanton Coit, St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30.
Political Writers—"Tom Paine," by J. H. Muirhead, Essex-street Hall, 8.
Companies' Meetings.—East London Railway, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; Governments Stock Investment Cannon-street Hotel, 2; London and St. Katharine Docks, Cannon-street Hotel, 1; Lydd Railway Cannon-street Hotel, 11.45; River Plate and General Investment Trust, Winchester House, 12 South Eastern Railway, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; Westminster and Marylebone Patent Ramoneur, Southampton-street, 2.

TO-MORROW.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, 12.
"Coaling Ships," by Lieutenant T. Y. Greet, United Service Institute, Whitehall-yard, 3.
"The Life History of a Marine Food Fish," by Professor W. C. McIntosh, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 8.
"The Names of Jah and Jaheh," by Mr. T. G. Pinches—Philological Society, University College, 8.
Geologists' Association—Annual Meeting, University College, 8.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Great George-street, 7.30.
German Hospital, Dalston—Annual General Meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 1.
The Hittite Inscription, by T. Tyler, British Museum, 2.
Opening of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Brondesbury, Sermon by the Rev. Donald Fraser, 7.45.
"Rousseau," by Miss Ward, Datchelor School and Training College, Camberwell, 4.
Cinderella Dance in aid of new Hospital for Women, Portman Rooms, 8.
Lord Brassey on Naval Defences, at the Mansion House.
Principles of Chemistry, by Professor V. B. Lewes (University Extension), Gresham College, 8.
The Rise of Modern Co-operation, by the Rev. W. Cunningham, Working Man's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
National Health Society—Lecture on First Aid to the Injured, by Mr. A. Lancaster, 33, Portland-place, 3.
"Volapuk," by Alexander S. Harvey, Balloon Society, St. James's Hall, 8.

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.
H. C. Hilmers, New York. | Mrs. H. Hubbard Ayer, New York.
S. Hayward, Canada. | C. Eyler, New York.
Milton Kirk, Chicago. | Alex. F. Riach, New York.

HOTEL VICTORIA.
Robert L. J. Hall, New York. | J. H. Jones, New York.

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL.
J. Steel, Montreal. | J. B. Snowball, Canada.
G. L. Skinner, Melbourne. | J. Johnston, Montreal.
Thomas Dunnet, Toronto.

LANGHAM HOTEL.
Mrs. and Miss Garfit, Boston. | A. S. MacNally.
W. B. Spring, Buenos Ayres

FOURTH EDITION.

GREAT BURGLARY AT ASCOT.

£7,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY STOLEN.

THE THIEVES GET CLEAR AWAY.

From Ascot comes news of an exceptionally profitable burglary, the thieves according to the report of the moment, having managed to get clear away with jewellery to the amount of £7,000.

The residence entered was that of Mr. Henry White, the Secretary to the American Legation, who occupies a very large house, known as Ramslade, some three miles out of Ascot, three miles north from the post office.

The robbery was discovered immediately after dinner. On then going to her bedroom, Mrs. White, it is stated, perceived that her jewellery box had been carried off.

The jewellery box was afterwards found in the corner of an adjacent shed, thoroughly rifled of its contents; the box itself being broken up.

The bedroom had been reached by means of a ladder, which was left behind, and the lawn had been wired, according to the practice of burglars.

The police have been busy on the case all night, but so far no captures are reported.

Another of our reporters writes:—

Near Ascot there stands, in its own grounds, a pleasing residence, known as "Ramslade," and at present occupied by Mr. White, Secretary of the Legation. Last night, while the family were at dinner, a daring theft of a too familiar kind was successfully carried out. A ladder was placed so as to give access to Mrs. White's bedroom, and her jewellery, estimated at the value of £7,000, was soon found to have disappeared. It is impossible at present to say how many burglars were involved in the robbery, but their discretion and forethought are shown by the fact that the lawn was carefully "wired"—which is said to be a piece of military strategy, with what foundation cannot be said. On the usual after-the-steed-is-stolen principle, the place is garrisoned by detectives and policemen this morning, but nothing so far has resulted, except the finding in a neighbouring shed of the broken-open case which had contained the jewels.

"Ramslade," it may be remembered, was the scene of the capture of young Mrs. Grenfell's jewels about a year ago, and on that occasion there was no clue to the perpetrators, nor has anything since been heard of them.

The district is very sparsely policed, there being only two men, we are informed, for the whole of Ascot up to Sunningdale and Bracknell, a distance of about five miles. Said our informant, "the burglars are quite up to the dodge of raising a false alarm in one part of this wide district in order to have a clear course for a robbery in other part of it."

There are said to have been at least two other attempted burglaries in the neighbourhood since the date of the Muswell-hill outrage, and in this connection it is noteworthy that Lister was "engaged" to a girl in the village, whose mother was so shocked by the discovery of the character of her daughter's lover that she died. Those who ought to know seem to think that there is a mysterious link connecting the Ascot and the Muswell-hill crimes.

A third representative writes:—

Just as the train was going out of Waterloo station, bearing Mr. Phelps away, one of our reporters managed to get hold of Mr. White's arm.

"What is it?" he said, "You'll make me lose the train."

"I want to know if there is any truth about the burglary of your house?"

"Well, it *was* a burglary, certainly."

"Did you lose as much as is said, £7,000?"

"Between £4,000 and £7,000. All my wife's jewellery. But you see I haven't time to talk, and I really know no more about it. They will tell you at Scotland-yard."

THE LATE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH

The *Fremdenblatt* this morning (a Reuter's telegram from Vienna says) publishes the following account from its special reporter at Meyerling concerning the last moments of the Crown Prince Rudolph:—At noon on Monday the Crown Prince left Vienna in a Court equipage for Breitenfurth, where a cab was in readiness to convey him to Meyerling. His Imperial Highness did not, however, use it, but walked the short distance, conversing very cheerfully with his guests. On returning from the shooting excursion on Tuesday, the Prince complained of headache, and after retiring to his apartments sent word to Vienna of his inability to be present at the Imperial dinner party in the evening.

On Tuesday evening his Imperial Highness worked in his bedroom and wrote several letters. On the following morning he awoke some time before seven o'clock and rang the bell for his old servant, Johann Loschek, and ordered breakfast to be ready by half-past seven. On the valet, whose duty it was to serve it, entering the room, he found his Imperial master dead in bed.

Prince Philip of Coburg and Count Hoyos were in the courtyard when the valet arrived and hastily broke the sad news to them. They hurried into the bedchamber, and immediately saw that the Prince was beyond human aid. The Prince of Coburg, overwhelmed with grief, remained by the death-bed of his illustrious brother-in-law, while Count Hoyos drove to Vienna, by way of Baden, to communicate the terrible news to the Imperial Family.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

The news of the death of the Crown Prince, received in London yesterday afternoon, excited deep and widespread regret. The sad intelligence was immediately telegraphed to the Queen and Prince of Wales, and communicated to the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square, and subsequently to the representatives of the other foreign Courts. At the Embassies in London and the public offices at Whitehall the customary tokens of mourning were hoisted during the afternoon.

Mr. Hopwood, of the Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury's Private Secretary, proceeded to Sandringham immediately the news was known, and communicated it to the Prince, who will come to London this evening, and on arriving at St. Pancras at 6.15 will drive direct to the Austrian Embassy, to express his condolence. Count Deym, the Austrian Ambassador, will have arrived from Bournemouth by that time.

The usual Court mourning for a direct heir to a throne will be ordered by the Queen. Immediately the news was received yesterday afternoon the blinds of Buckingham Palace were drawn. Special masses for the repose of the soul of the Prince will be read all the remainder of this week in the Austrian Chapel, Berkeley-square, and a special service will be held in the same chapel on the day of the funeral, at which the representatives in this country of foreign Courts will be present.

As an indication of the facilities which the Rothschilds possess for obtaining early information, we hear that the first telegraphic message of the death of the Crown Prince of Austria was cabled to the Queen, and the second to the firm named.

THE COAL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION.

We published an extract on Tuesday from the *Manchester Guardian* with respect to a Coal Consumers' Association, which proposes to break through the London coal "ring." The existence of such a "ring" is totally denied by those in the trade, but, that apart, we pointed out, on the strength of inquiries made, that prominent names were put forward as "promoters" of the association without authority. Mr. H. W. Jeffery, secretary *pro tem.* of the Metropolitan Coal Consumers' Association (Limited), 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, has written as follows to explain how this has arisen. He says:—

"The notice you have inserted appears to have emanated from a statement made by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who has evidently not taken pains to inquire into the matter. The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has taken upon himself to intimate that Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir M. C. Grant Duff, and the Earl of Meath are promoters of the association. The fact is, however, that these gentlemen are simply patrons of the association, and although they duly authorized their names to appear on the list of patrons, they have in no way associated themselves with the promotion of the undertaking. For your better information I beg to enclose herewith the prospectus of the association, to which a very large amount of capital has been privately subscribed by the patrons."

The capital of the company is a quarter of a million, and they propose to act upon the principle of adding a fixed profit of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton to the net cost.

The annual meeting of the Eighty Club was held in London yesterday afternoon, Mr. Asquith, M.P., presiding.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TO-DAY.

THE CHOICE OF ALDERMEN.

WILL IT BE POSTPONED?

The first meeting of the 118 elected Councillors of London County will be held at three o'clock this afternoon at the offices of the Board of Works, Spring-gardens.

Sir John Lubbock will, it is expected, be the temporary Chairman. All Councillors have a voting paper, with spaces for nineteen names, and a place for their signature, to be used in the election of Aldermen. This is not the ballot. Every Councillor must vote in the open.

The first business after the election of a provisional Chairman is likely to be the motion which will be made for the adjournment of the election of the Aldermen until an opportunity shall have been sought of coming to a compromise with the majority of the Council, and as a protest against the forcing of the question by the Liberals. This will be opposed by Mr. Firth, on the following grounds:—

The returning officer has allowed two weeks to elapse since the day of election, in order presumably that the question of Aldermen may be considered. It has been fully considered, and some names will probably be found upon all the lists. The statute contemplates our proceeding to the election to-morrow, and the returning officer has actually sent to each Councillor a voting paper to fill up and bring with him. The amount of work to be done by the provisional Council before April 1 is simply appalling. It certainly seems to me that simply to meet and then to adjourn would be not merely to disregard the evident intention of the Act, and to waste valuable time, but it would betray a helpless lack of capacity which would augur ill for the future business character of the Council.

Lord Rosebery and Sir John Lubbock are said to favour adjournment. The following are the rival lists, neither of which is final, drawn up by the caucuses. Of these the "Moderates" mustered 39, and the "Progressives" 35:—

PROGRESSIVES.	MODERATES.
Lord Herschell	Lord Herschell
Lord Lingen	Lord Lingen
Lord Hobhouse	Lord Hobhouse
Mr. Quintin Hogg	Mr. Quintin Hogg
Sir T. Farrer	Lord Rosebery
Mr. Arthur Arnold	Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War
Mr. G. W. E. Russell	The Earl of Meath
Mr. Eccleston Gibb	Sir Frederick Abel
Mr. S. H. Morley	Sir Frederick Bramwell
Mr. Mark Beaufoy	Sir Crichton Browne
Mr. Routledge	Sir John Lubbock
Mr. F. Debenham	Sir Henry Doulton
Mr. John Barker	Mr. Alfred Waterhouse
Mr. F. Harrison	Mr. Mocatta
Mr. Green	Mr. Soames, J.P.
Mr. S. S. Taylor	Sir John Tilley
Rev. Fleming Williams	Mr. J. H. Allen
Miss Cons	Sir Francis Wyatt
Hon. R. C. Grosvenor	Mr. G. B. Richardson
Mr. Dobbs	

The only names common to both lists, excepting Mr. Hogg's, are those of the three Peers. We do not think that any of the Peers will be able to help much in the work of the Council. Lord Herschell is very busy. Lord Hobhouse works both in the Judicial Committee and the House of Lords. Lord Lingen's personal relations with his colleagues in the Civil Service are not such as to encourage the experiment of pitchforking him into the Council as an Alderman. Lord Rosebery will not stand as an Alderman. He prefers to sit for the City to being Alderman for the whole of London. These questions, however, need hardly be considered. To-day all attention is centred upon the question whether or not the ring will be able to rush the election off-hand. The managers confidently calculate upon doing so. If they are beaten the gerrymanderer will be in a bad way.

IS WAR APPROACHING?

MINISTERIAL REPLY TO MR. STANHOPE.

"NO LIKELIHOOD OF WAR."—*Sir James Fergusson.*

Lord Salisbury has lost no time in giving Mr. Stanhope a prompt snubbing for his mischievous speech the other day about approaching, impending, and imminent war. After seeing the effect produced by his War Minister's indiscretion, he sent Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, down to the East-end to speak at Mr. Goschen's meeting last night, to remove the evil impression so far as prompt disclaimer could do. Sir James Fergusson spoke as follows:—

He said in the Foreign Department which he represented in the House of Commons, after three years her Majesty's Government found themselves in cordial relations with all Powers, and in serious difficulties with none. There had been delicate questions connected with industries and enterprise jointly followed by their people and by others where there were risks of difference. Those difficulties had been surmounted, or had been prevented from becoming acute, by fair arrangement, even where no permanent and complete agreement had been accomplished. (Cheers.) There had also been questions relating to frontiers, which had been settled by joint examinations and frank interchange of agreement. With some Powers their common interests had brought them into special accord and unity of purpose, and that meant the furtherance of purposes to which the policy of British statesmen had long been directed. For instance, it must be reckoned a great gain that they had been co-operating with several Great Powers to crush the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, as they had successfully done upon the West. In other spheres of action, as in the Pacific, while they had common objects, there was separate action on the part of different Governments. Each had its own sphere of enterprise. Thus, on a part of the East African coast their fellow-countrymen were pursuing their undertaking with hindrances; while in other parts some of them had suffered through unfortunate events which had taken place elsewhere. So, also, in Samoa, they were not responsible for the differences which had led to collision between a Government friendly to England and some native chiefs. The treaties of England were respected and their interests safeguarded, although where conflict occurred it was inevitable that some private and neutral interests should suffer. In the great field of European politics, the influence of Great Britain must ever be exerted in the maintenance of peace. (Cheers.) Peace had been preserved throughout times which were occasionally full of gravity. Nor was this a matter for surprise, when powerful nations found it necessary to hold in readiness enormous equipments in the highest possible state of efficiency and preparation. At the opening of a New Year, they found all Sovereigns and statesmen earnestly desirous of avoiding cause of conflict and grounds of offence. But the armies and fleets of the present day were only the precautions of the strong man armed who kept his house; and, while unforeseen troubles might be in store, they might trust and believe that there was no likelihood of any cause arising to interrupt peace. (Cheers.)

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE MENTIONED FOR WASHINGTON.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—The report that Sir Julian Pauncefote is to be the new Minister at Washington is probably true. Sir Julian Pauncefote at the present moment is the legal adviser of the Foreign Secretary, and is known to be a man of much ability and judgment. He has filled the position of the Attorney-General at Hong Kong, Chief Justice of the same place, and also Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands.

THE "NATIONAL LIBERAL" STRONGER THAN EVER.

The National Liberal Club (says a London correspondent) now numbers 7,000 members, and the recent losses have not only been repaired, but a large addition made to the membership of the club. With 7,000 members the stability of the club is absolutely assured, but an effort is to be made to raise the number to 8,000 before reimposing the entrance fee.

THE MISSING BRADFORD GIRL.

Yesterday the parents of Margaret Hart, pupil-teacher, Bradford, who had been missing since Monday, received a telegram stating that she was at Morecambe, whither she had gone, it is supposed, with the intention of proceeding by steamer to Dublin.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes contemplates, it is said, a series of semi-religious functions, at which the audience will not be debarred from the pleasure of the pipe.

WHO IS IT?

The authorship of the outspoken attack in the *Contemporary Review* upon Prince Bismarck is being actively canvassed in all political circles, and the wildest rumours are afloat with regard to the mystery.

Here is the list complete up to the present time of those who have been named in connection with the article :—

The Empress Frederick
The Prince of Wales
Sir Robert Morier
Sir Morell Mackenzie
Mr. Rennell Rodd

The favourite so far is decidedly Sir Morell Mackenzie (who is roundly accused and violently attacked by the London correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* as the author) ; but the following passage in which Mr. Lucy (?) in the *Sheffield Independent* disposes of the accusation is probably well-informed :—

There is a suggestion in an evening paper, founded on an isolated passage relating to the Emperor Frederick's illness, that the author is Sir Morell Mackenzie, but I am informed that there is no foundation whatever for this, and that the writer should be looked for in official circles.

The view taken by the *Sheffield Independent's* correspondent is shared by the correspondent of the *Nottingham Guardian*, who remarked that "it needs no very great perspicacity to discover that it is inspired, if not actually written, *by some individual who is above political parties*. The intimate knowledge which it shows of the inner life of Court and Cabinet at Berlin could not have been acquired by an outsider."

Some authorities, however, are of opinion that all the above guesses are on the wrong scent, and that the appearance of "inspiration" in the article is only a clever trick. Says the correspondent of the *Nottingham Daily Express* :—

An examination of the paper as it appears in full will show you that the author really possesses no exceptional intelligence. A studious reader of German newspapers, a careful collector of all the scandal which has besmirched Count Herbert Bismarck, would have little difficulty in dishing up this farago of unwholesome invective.

As a contrast to these remarks, it is amusing to find that, according to the *Globe*, the article "bears intrinsic evidence of being based on information not accessible to the public at large, nor even to the diplomatic world."

Curiously enough, almost as much difference of opinion exists upon the tone, as upon the authorship, of the article. Thus, whereas the *St. James's Gazette* speaks of the paper as "evidently the work of a furious and disappointed enemy," the *Echo*, on the other hand, declares its mercilessness to be "all the more apparent by reason of its calmness."

The latter view is strongly taken by the correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*, who says :—

The article in the *Contemporary*, "The Bismarck Dynasty," has created a veritable sensation. It is regarded as the production of one who is in possession of the secrets of the Court. It is a barbed shaft thrown at Bismarck, and it will not be thrown without effect. The article abounds with evidence that the writer knows the contents of the late Emperor's diary written during his illness, and is familiar with the Court life of Berlin. In addition to all this the article is written with consummate ability, and with a purity of style and a force of expression—all the sharper through being polished—which indelibly mark it out as the production of a skilful literary man.

NAME, NAME!

Meanwhile the *Birmingham Gazette* appears to know all about the mystery, but is selfish enough to keep the secret to itself. It says :—

Evidently it is the work of an Englishman who is very deep in the secrets of German statecraft. There is only one man who, so far as I am aware, would have written it. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the article itself. It needs no name at the top of it to give it the stamp of truth and authority.

"Only one man who would have written it." Who, then, is he? "Name, sir, name!"

HE OR SHE?

"Who is *he*?" But according, finally, to the *Manchester Guardian*, the question should be, "Who is *she*?" Says this correspondent :—

A report, however, reaches me from an excellently informed quarter—a quarter likely to be especially *au courant* with the gossip of the Court. It is to the effect that the article is the actual work of a well-known authoress—a *persona grata* in very high quarters—and is based not on personal knowledge, but wholly on "information received" from sources well within the charmed circle of the Court itself. I fancy it will be found that the last-mentioned surmise is not far wide of the mark. It is borne out by the general tone of the article itself, especially in its insistence on the dignity of womanhood ; and certain facts are given which must have been derived, directly or indirectly, from the exalted personages who are suspected of having inspired the whole production. Prince Bismarck is not likely to be long in making up his mind as to the authorship of this article on himself and his "dynasty."

The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* asks :—

Who is the writer of the scathing article on the Bismarcks in the *Contemporary*? London rumour assigns the authorship to Sir Morell Mackenzie, and there is nothing inherently improbable in the suggestion. The article bears the impress of an accomplished writer ; it is lively, satirical, and severe, and, moreover, full of information which could only have been gained at first hand. Sir Morell's acknowledged essays in controversial literature possess all these qualities. But, be the writer who he may, there can be no doubt that he has caused a sensation which will set all Europe talking. If the impression which prevails in some quarters, that the writer was inspired by "an exalted personage" has foundation in fact, they will hardly allow it to pass unnoticed. In any case, we seem to be on the verge of a controversy which may not be without its influence on international relations.

The *Leeds Mercury's* London correspondent writes :—

The article in the *Contemporary Review* on the Bismarck dynasty has created dismay among the friends of the Empress Frederick. She had nothing to do with its publication, but at Berlin it will be attributed to her inspiration and suggestion. It will therefore increase the difficulties of an already difficult position.

THE ARREST OF MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE.

Mr. O'Brien spent Tuesday night in Manchester in the mayor's apartments which were last occupied by Prince Albert Victor, and in the morning breakfasted with the mayor and mayoress. He was subsequently conveyed by subterfuge to a suburban railway station, thence to Holyhead, and then by steamer to Kingstown. Where the people could see him he was much cheered. He was subsequently conveyed to Clonmel Gaol, the Lord Mayor accompanying him part of the way.

United Ireland contains a long account of Mr. O'Brien's escape from the police at Carrick on Suir. In the course of the narrative, which takes the form of a conversation, it is stated that two of the things that have appeared in the papers are ridiculous and wrong. Mr. O'Brien did not personate a drunken man when passing some police with Miss O'Neill, nor was he disguised in any way. "I had not even an overcoat. I had simply a soft felt hat which a young man got me in place of my own hat that was lost in the scuffle with the police. The idea of leaving the court never entered his head until Mr. Healy spoke after Bodkin ordered the court to be cleared. I said I would leave as a protest against their trying us *in camera*. I announced this aloud twice. I hardly hoped to get past the door. What I wanted was to mark our sense of the mockery of this trial. As for premeditation, I assure you all I was thinking of was to get the thing over as quickly as possible, and to appeal, for the sake of going to Manchester to keep my appointment. Why, here is the other half of my return ticket to Dublin. I and some others rose to leave the court with the people whom the police later in the day sought to expel. The magistrates were bewildered and cried out to Sergeant Brophy to stop me. The sergeant seized me by the throat, but a stalwart friend pushed his shoulders between us, and I got loose from his grip, leaving my collar and necktie in his hand. As I was passing through the door another policeman rushed straight towards me, but another friend neatly tripped him up, and he fell at my feet. Thereupon I myself tumbled over him. One fellow made a charge for me as I got to my feet, but I left my dress-coat, which I had been carrying on my arm, in his hands, and in the confusion I got off with the crowd. I was hatless, and my waistcoat had been ripped half across. It was not dark, but quite lightsome, and the people around me were cheering me at every step. Just at the bridge, what should we see coming towards us but another body of police. I never hoped to escape this barrier, but good luck came to the rescue again. The police charged for us and laid about them right and left. A woman and man were struck down at each side of me, and a constable raised his clubbed musket over my head. I do not know what I said to him, 'Stand back, you scoundrel,' or something like that. I turned into the first shop I saw open. Three girls were at the door, but they were friends. I was soon drinking a beautiful cup of tea in Miss O'Neill's kitchen. I felt that the right thing was to get clear of the town as quickly as possible. Miss O'Neill had mended my waistcoat where it was torn, and a young man named O'Ryan got me a collar and tie and a new hat." Mr. O'Brien adds that a body of policemen passed the party in the road without stopping to look at them, and so they escaped.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN THE NEXT POET LAUREATE!

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* hears "a rumour, which is backed by excellent authority, that the next poet laureate will be Mr. Alfred Austin." The correspondent naturally adds, "Should the rumour prove true, it will no doubt create considerable astonishment in the public mind to see Mr. Austin elevated, so far as the State recognition of poetry is concerned, over the heads of Mr. Robert Browning and Mr. Lewis Morris, to say nothing of Mr. Algernon Swinburne, whose candidature probably might not be serious."

GERMANY DECLARES WAR IN SAMOA.

NATIVES FLOCKING TO MATAAFA'S STANDARD.

A BRITISH VESSEL SEARCHED BY GERMANS.

A Reuter's telegram from Auckland to-day says :—Intelligence has been brought here to-day from Samoa by the steamer *Wainui* that the German authorities have declared war in the name of the Emperor against Mataafa, the chief proclaimed King by the partisans of the ex-King Malietoa, in opposition to Tamasese, the German nominee. The Germans have notified their intention of searching all vessels for contraband of war, and have suppressed the *Samoan Times*. A passenger by the *Wanui* who visited Mataafa's camp, was arrested, but afterwards released in compliance with the demand of the British Consul.

Before the declaration of war the German Consul visited Mataafa, but the interview was without result. A proclamation has been issued placing the police in Apia under German control.

Mataafa occupies an entrenched position. His forces now number 6,000, and all the Samoans are flocking to his standard.

No further fighting had taken place up to the time of the *Wainui's* departure.

On the arrival at Samoa of the steamer *Richmond* from Auckland, the Germans placed three officials on board to search the vessel.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

THE MURDER OF LORD MOUNTMORRES.

The first witness called at the Parnell Commission Court this morning was a constable named Farrell, who was stationed at Clonbar in September, 1880. He remembered the day of Lord Mountmorres's murder, on which day he saw Burke at Pat Carney's public house. This was in the evening, before the news of the murder reached Clonbar. [Burke, it will be remembered, recently gave evidence before the Commission, in which he alleged that the Land League was primarily responsible for the murder.] Witness saw Carney at a League meeting on the day after the murder ; he was standing in the centre of a circle of people, who were marching around him. In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, witness said the persons so marching around were "armed" with imitation guns, painted black. Witness himself used to call at Carney's public-house, for he considered Carney a respectable man at the time. "Did you attach any importance at the time to Burke's visit to the public-house?" asked Sir Charles Russell. "Not the slightest," replied the witness. "Have you heard," continued Sir Charles, "that Lord Mountmorres boasted of being in communication with the Castle?" The Attorney-General objected to the question, but in vain. "I heard it rumoured," replied witness ; adding subsequently, in a reply to the Attorney-General, that it was very shortly after the murder.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY AT THE COMMISSION.

SWORN DECLARATION BY O'CONNOR.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes what purports to be a copy of a sworn declaration made by Thomas O'Connor before a London solicitor, that the evidence which he gave before the Special Commission on the 4th and 14th December last was nearly all false. He says that he never joined the Castleisland branch of the Land League, or the "Boys," or the "Inner Circle," nor did he know that such a society ever existed. He never spoke to Mr. Harrington, nor did he go to Tralee to see him or to get money from him. He never saw the letter he mentioned in his examination, nor did he hear of such a letter coming to the secretary of the Curragh branch of the National League. He adds that when he arrived in Dublin he was ill and without money, and he fabricated the statement that he made at the offices of the Loyal and Patriotic Union. When his examination in court was over he "was struck with remorse," and was led to make the present declaration.

THE SELECTION OF A LADY ALDERMAN.

WHICH IS IT TO BE?

There seems to be some not altogether ingenuous opposition to the selection of Lady Sandhurst as an Alderman. Lady Sandhurst's name was among those which found favour with the Progressives, but the section which inspires the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is apparently averse to anything which would be inconsistent with the infatuated resolve to choose every single Alderman from outside the Council. To this, it now seems, have the wire-pullers come, that a Democratic principle is hated for its own sake. This wiseacre informs the public this morning that if, after Lady Sandhurst is selected, Mr. Beresford-Hope wins his petition against her previous election as a Councillor for Brixton, "she will lose her place as Alderman." The assumption that there cannot be another election for Brixton, should Lady Sandhurst be selected, until Mr. Beresford-Hope's petition is settled, is in the teeth of most legal opinion ; but this further assumption that no one can be selected as Alderman who cannot also be elected as Councillor is really ridiculous. The name of Miss Cons has now been suggested for the office. Miss Cons would make an admirable Alderman, and her selection would be welcomed on all hands. But it is a pity that her name was not entertained sooner, and approved by the Progressives. It is to be feared that, whether designedly or not, the suggestion coming at this point will simply split the votes of those who are superior to the anti-woman prejudice. Either selection would be widely welcomed, but it is to be hoped that the Progressives will come to an understanding before the election on the question, "Which is it to be?"

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF POISONING.

The Bolton magistrates this morning remanded a tram guard named William Yates on a most curious charge. According to the statement made by his wife she was confined five weeks ago, and the morning following her husband attempted to poison her by substituting something for her medicine. She detected a peculiar odour, and did not drink it. Shortly afterwards he gave her some toast which tasted strangely, and she threw it down. The dog ate it, and immediately died. She did not then give information to the police, thinking he would behave better, but he continued to treat her cruelly, and sold the bed from under her, turning her and the infant into the street. He then eloped with a married woman, and was arrested yesterday afternoon, on an emigrant ship lying in the river at Liverpool.

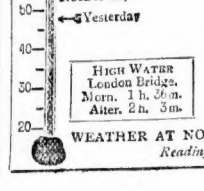
THE PROPOSED COLONIZATION OF PALESTINE.

BREAKDOWN OF THE SCHEME.

Among the remoter consequences of the exposure of the great Electric Sugar frauds in New York is the complete breakdown of a magnificent scheme for the colonization of Palestine by the Jews. Mr. R. Roberts, the originator of this scheme, has been an enthusiastic investor in Electric Sugar shares. Some of these shares, indeed, he confesses to have parted with for a consideration on the eve of the collapse ; but, as he explains, they were sold by him on behalf of the company, "to whose account the money went." Mr. Roberts assures us that no telegraphic news has ever affected him more than that fatal cable message under which these documents withered in the grasp of their credulous holders, for he had relied on Electric Sugar for "every form of prosperity for the work of God upon earth." "The Jewish colonization of the Holy Land (he adds) was to be helped as no Gentile, and no Jew after the flesh either, feels moved to help it. The truth was to be published, both by lecture and literature, as it has never been in this generation. The poor were to be helped as never in our age has been possible. Every grievous load among the brethren under which private hearts are bleeding was to be undone. An institution for the annual recuperation of ailing Jews by a three weeks' free stay, to which railway fare would be paid to and fro, was to be provided, and other forms of service, not as yet so distinctly defined, were to be entered upon."

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly winds, moderate ; cloudy, some rain at times.



SUN Rises 7h. 42m. ,, Sets 4h. 45m. MOON—New M. 31st, 9h. 10m. Mg.

Noon to-day ← Yesterday

Yesterday → Noon to-day

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 1h. 36m. After. 2h. 3m.

70 60 50 40 30 20 — 31 30 29

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 31, 1889.—Cloudy to fair ; mild breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 3 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS QUIET.—QUOTATIONS ONLY SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to lower the official minimum from 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced last week, to 3 per cent. Opinion in the market yesterday was very much divided as to what action would be taken by the directors to-day, but nobody troubled a very great deal whether the rate was reduced or not. It will, however, give the joint stock banks an opportunity of further reducing their allowances on deposit. In the open market rates are a little unsettled, but it is not expected that any material decline will take place. Short money is rather wanted in connection with the fag end of the settlement, but borrowers can generally obtain what they require at under 2 per cent.

Although the settlement on the Stock Exchange has passed over satisfactorily and there is all the promise of easy rates for money, at least for a time, there does not appear much disposition to enter into fresh commitments on the Stock Exchange, and markets as a rule present a quiet and uninteresting appearance. Consols and other Home Government funds are inactive and unchanged. In the Home Railway market the principal business has been in Brighton Deferred Stock, which continues to be bought, and shows a substantial improvement, both the present traffics and the outlook being considered satisfactory. Scotch stocks, too, are the turn harder. Foreign Government Bonds have quite got over the slight depression caused by the news of the death of the Austrian Crown Prince. Hungarian gold Rentes having regained the whole of yesterday's decline. American Railroads are still left almost entirely alone and there are only a few changes of ⅛ to ¼. The Trunk traffic is about what the market had gone for, and there has consequently been no further upward movement of importance. Mexican Railway issues are better, and in the copper market Rio Tintos have again been largely dealt in, having recovered to a trifle over £21.

The port wine shippers having stocks in Oporto have addressed a letter to Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Secretary, praying him to take such steps as he may deem best for the protection of British interests there. This is in consequence of the "shutting up shop" which has been resorted to by the whole of the business quarters in that town, as a protest against some extraordinary and vexatious measures resorted to by the present Portuguese Government. We must assume the measures referred to are of a very vexatious kind before a whole town would resort to so singular and costly a protest. The whole of the working population being thus unemployed there is every reason to fear conflicts with the authorities and riots, when stocks, like wine, are peculiarly liable to be looted. This state of things is already reflected in the price of the Portuguese funds.

The first year's working of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Corporation (Limited) has enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year and carry £50,000 to the reserve. The founders bore the expenses up to allotment, but they receive out of the earnings of the year £8,910, or the modest dividend on the hundred shares of 2,970 per cent. Owing to the present state of the law, the growth of business arising from executorships and trusteeships is necessarily slow, but the directors find that wills are being executed under which the corporation will act as executors and trustees. A profitable branch of the corporation's business has been the undertaking of trusteeships for debenture-holders of public companies.

The directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, in their report, allude to the judgments of the Lords Justices as to the Continental agreement, which were "so entirely unanimous and conclusive as to induce the Chatham board to hope that, looking at the moral as well as legal aspect of the matter, the South Eastern Company might have accepted these Judgments as final, and thus put an end to a costly and harassing litigation. This would have enabled the friendly relations, so necessary to the interests of both companies in the conduct of the important and valuable traffic, the subject of the agreement, to be re-established and extended to other objects. The Board regret that notice has just been given by the South Eastern Company of their intention to carry the appeal to the House of Lords." The profit balance of the half-year £371,656 was earned at a cost of 48.76 per cent., as compared with a balance of £358,290 for the corresponding period of 1887, earned at a cost of 49.56 per cent, being an increase of £13,366.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Boiler Insurance and Steam Users Company (Limited) has been held at the company's head offices in Bradford. The report of the year's business showed a dividend of 7½ per cent. ; a substantial sum was again added to the reserve fund, which now reaches 60 per cent. of the paid up capital of the company. The directors call attention to the fact that 103¼ per cent. of the whole number of boilers insured had been thoroughly examined during the past year.

Dividends announced :—The North Staffordshire Railway Company at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, £8,114 being carried forward ; National Telephone Company at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for past half-year on ordinary shares, with £10,399 carried forward ; Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Texas Pacific Railway Company, 3 per cent. ; Brooke, Simpson, and Spiller (Limited), 6 per cent. per annum on A shares ; and Gordon Diamond Company, 5 per cent. (interim).

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk of Canada (main line), £13,762 *Increase*, (Chicago and Grand Trunk) £1,000 *decrease* (Detroit section), £244 *decrease* : total on combined system £13,428 *increase*.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved* : Brighton Deferred ¾, South Eastern Deferred ⅜ Sheffield Deferred ¼, Midland, North British Preferred, and Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛ each. *Receded* : District ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced* : Hungarian Gold ⅝, Portuguese, Turkish 1871 and Defence and French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼ each, Egyptian Unified and Italian 1-16. *Declined* : Egyptian Daira ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen* : Milwaukee and St. Paul shares ¼, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Erie and Ontario shares ⅛ each. *Fallen* ; Lake Shore and Union Pacific shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher* : Mexican First and Second Preference ¼, Grand Trunk First Preference and Guaranteed ¼, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Decrease* : Lombardo-Venetian ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved* : Rio Tinto 9-16, Mason and Barry ¼, Primitiva Nitrate ½, and Allsopps ⅛ *Declined* : Liverpool Nitrate ½, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.....	134⅛	⅛xd	London and West.	67⅛ 8½xd
Consols	100¼	⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	24⅛	⅜	London Joint Stock	39 40 xd
New Consols (2¾)	99⅛	⅜	Do. Preference..	106¾	6¼	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44 5
Reduced 3 p. c.	100⅛	⅛	North Western	175⅞	9⅛	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	62½ 3½
Local Loan Stock..	103⅛	4¼	South Western	149⅝	7½	**MINES.**	
New 2½ per Cent	56⅛	6	Manchester & Shef.	75	5	Indian Consolidated	5/16 7/16
India 4½ per Cent.	107½	8	Do. A	33½	¾	Mysore shares	4¼ 5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rn.	70	¼	Met. Consolidated	75¼	6	Oregums	1⅜ 2⅛
Egyptian Guar. ..	101¾	2¼	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	4⅞ 5⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	½	Do. District ..	33¼	¾	Namaqua	5 ⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103¼	4	Midland	133⅝	⅝	Mason and Barry..	9 ⅜
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12	North British Pref	76⅛	⅝	Rio Tinto	20¾ 1
Liverpool	112	13	Do. Def.	50¾	6	Montana £1 shares	2⅛ ¼
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	164¾	½	De Beers new shares	16¾ 17
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	102	4	North Stafford	117	19	African Explor.	17 ¼
Do. Hard Dols..	66½	7½	South Eastern	155	5	**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**	
Do. Treasury ..	95	6	Do. Deferred....	100	¼	Anglo-American ..	50 1
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.....	84 5
Do. Silver	68	70	Canada Pacific	54⅝	⅝xd	Brazilian Submarine	13½ ⅜
Brazilian 1879	101½	2½	Can. Pacific Share	80¼	6¼xd	Direct Unit. State	9⅜ 10¼
B. Ayres 6 p. c....	101	3	Chic. Milwaukee..	69	⅞	Eastern	12⅛ ⅞
Do. Cedulas I....	93¾	9¼	Denver & R. Grande	17⅝	17⅞	Ditto Extension..	12⅜ 13⅛
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1886	103	4	Do. Pref.....	44½	5	United Telephone	14⅜ ⅝
Costa Rica A.....	97	1	Illinois Shares	118	19	Globe Teleg. Trust	7 ¼xd
Do. B	87½	8½	Lake Shore	104¾	5	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Egypt, State Dom	101½	¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜	⅜	London Gen. Om..	200 10
Do. Unified	83½	¾	Louis. and Nash..	53⅜	⅜xd	London Street	13 14
Do. Preference..	102¾	3¼	Mex. Cen. Bonds..	71¾	¾	London Tramway..	14¼ 15⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	79⅜	⅝	Miss. Kan. & Texas	15½	14	North Metropolitan	17½ 18⅜
French 5 p. c. Rnts.	81½	2¾	N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¾	½	**WATERWORKS.**	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	105½	4	New York Ontario	17⅜	⅜	Chelsea Waterworks	200 64
Greek 5 p. c. 1881..	85	¼	Erie Shares	23⅜	⅜	East London	205 6
Hung. Gold Rentes	83½	¾	Do. Sec. Mort..	104½	5	Grand Junction ..	121 5
Italian	94½	¾	Norfolk & West. Pref	55	¾	Kent	277 82
Mexican Converted	39⅜	¾	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34½	¾	Lambeth.....	255 8
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14⅜	⅝	North Pacific Pref	61¾	2¾	New River, New..	250 60
Do. 6 p. c.	16⅜	⅝	Pennsylvania Sh..	53⅞	⅞	S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167 72
Portuguese.....	6⅛	4⅜	Phil. & Read. Sh..	24⅛	⅞	W. Middlesex	260 70
Russian 1873	101¼	⅜	Union Pacific Shares	64⅜	5¾	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Spanish 4 p. c.	⅞ 3/16	5/16	Wabash Preference	25¼	¾	Gaslight & Coke A	230 4
Turkish 1854	10	2	Do. Gen. Mort..	40	2	Imp. Continental ..	210 14
Group 1	27	½	Grand Trunk Ord	11⅞	12⅛	South Metropolitan	310 15
Group 2	15½	¾	Do. First Pref..	73½	¾	Brush Elec. Lt. (4pd)	3¾ 4
Group 3	14⅜	15⅜	Do. Second Pref.	53⅝	⅞	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
Group 4	84	¾	Do. Third Pref..	29	¼	Allsopp	8⅛ ⅜
4½ p. c. 1871....	96¾	7¼	Do. Guaranteed..	75¼	¾	Guinness and Co...	314½ 17½
6 p. c. Defence ..	85	7	Mexican Ordinary	43¼	1	Hotchkiss	10¼ 11
5 p. c. Priority ..	71	½	Do. First Pref.	113⅜	16	Bryant and May ..	12⅜ ⅞xd
Uruguay Unified ..	41½	2½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	63¼	10¾	Spratt's Patent	9⅝ ⅞
Virginia Funded ..	110	12	Lombardo-Venetian	8⅛	⅛	Liverpool Nitrate..	25 6
U.S. 4½ p. c.....			Varna 5 per cent..	7½	8	Primitiva Nitrate..	32½ 3 xd
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Nitrate Railway ..	26½	6	Salt Union Shares	3¾ 4½pm
Caledonian.....	115½	¼	**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam ..	66 8
Great Eastern	63⅜	⅞xd	Alliance Bank	14	½	Royal Mail Steam	67 70
Great Northern....	119	20	City Bank	200	1	Nat. Discount Co..	11½ 12 xd
Ditto A	104½	5½	Consolidated Bank	7¾	8½xd	Hudson's Bay	19¼ ⅜
Great Western	155⅞	6¼	Imperial Ottoman	11	⅛	Suez Canal.....	87½ 8
Hull and Barnsley	34¾	5¼	London and County	88	9	E. & W. Ind. Dock	17 19
Lanc. and York....	117½	18½	Union of London..	39	40 xd	London and St. K.	39 40
Brighton (Ordinary)	141	6 xd					

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Bulgarian	85½	6½	Wemmers	14¾	15¼
Bell's Asbestos.....	19¼	½	Langlaagtes	5	¾x rts
Tarapaca Bank	3½	4 pm	Jubilee	9¾	10
Tarapaca Water	12½	13¾	San Jorge.....	7	½pm
Jumper's Gold	17¼	¾	Pahang Corporation	5⅜	6½pm
Spes Bona	4¼	5¼	Simmer and Jack	10⅜	11
Oceana Land	2⅜	4			

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

I understand that Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., the Grand Old Man of the National Congress as he is called in India, and author of the "seditious" pamphlet that excited Lord Dufferin's indignation, is meditating a visit to England in the summer. From what I hear, Sir Edward Watkin is not unlikely to receive an official request from the English representatives of the Congress for the names of the congressionists who, he told a *Pall Mall Gazette* interviewer, have received Russian gold. It would seem that for once the astute chairman of the South Eastern has been imposed upon—perhaps by one of those festive young subalterns who take so much interest in globe-trotting M.P.'s.

***

Here, by the way, is "just one more question," which our representative put to Sir Edward the other day: "Are you going to give the Electric Traction Engine a fair trial on the Metropolitan line?" "Yes. We have a contract with Lord Bury's company, and certainly shall give the experiment our best attention before long."

***

I am told that among the "delegates" at the recent Congress at Allahabad was Mr. Moreton Frewen. For some reason or other Mr. Frewen wished to be present as a delegate rather than as a visitor, and received permission from Hyderabad, where he is well known, to represent that State. He abandoned, however, his intention of taking part in the discussions. The Congress never heard his views on bi-metallism.

***

Mr. Biggar, whose bacon enterprise in London is another portent of the real union between the two countries, believes in business above all things. In the early part of his parliamentary career it was the custom of the hon. member to employ the recess as a commercial traveller. Mr. Biggar thus very much increased his business at Cork, for the provincial shopkeepers dearly loved to give their orders to an M.P.

***

The "Eighty Club" henceforth will have a local habitation as well as a name. It was practically decided at the annual meeting of the club yesterday to take chambers in the "Outer Temple," which should be used for the offices of the club as well as for meetings. Lord Rosebery, by the way, is to be chief speaker at the next dinner of the Club, which will take place soon after Parliament meets.

***

At the recent election of county aldermen for the Isle of Ely, three men tied for the two last places; the chairman declining to give his casting vote, the three were put up again, and those who had just been elected aldermen voted with the rest. Now it is stated in the Act that "a county alderman shall not vote as such in the election of a county alderman." Now, if so, how can the two finally chosen be legally elected?

***

Sir William Robinson, who is to act as interim Governor of Victoria during Sir H. B. Loch's leave of absence, has just finished his term in South Australia He is a quiet, clerical-looking, easy-going, musical enthusiast, who has given the Australians the only national song they possess—a rousing refrain with the title of "Unfurl the Flag." He only risked his popularity once during his reign in South Australia, and that was when he sent to England for a new carriage at a time when a number of the local coachmakers were out of employment. The result was that the carriage was stoned and considerably damaged when it made its first appearance at the Antipodes. Sir William is the brother of Sir Hercules Robinson, her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

***

I had a conversation with M. Du Chaillu the other day, and the question of Russia and England came up. He was animated and decisive. He liked the Russians as he liked Englishmen, and he saw points of similarity between them. They were much more civilized than was commonly supposed; they might—as far as eyes, hair, and complexion were concerned—be often taken for Englishmen; and they admired England and the English, reserving their antagonism for the Germans. Russia had a great future, M. Du Chaillu said, in empire, politics, literature, and commerce. Indeed, he was pleased to think, more as a cosmopolite than as a Frenchman, that English animosity towards Russia was visibly softening; they had half the world between them, why should they quarrel?

***

Mention was made in another column the other day of Carlo Pellegrini's first serious study in oils, the subject of which was his friend, Mr. Freer Austin. This portrait, which is now in Mr. Austin's possession, had a rather tragic history. Pellegrini first made a sketch in umber, which was a singularly fine likeness. But in laying on the oils, a process with which he was yet barely familiar, he laboured his work in such a fashion that the delicate effects of the original sketch were obliterated, and the finished picture was almost black. It remained, notwithstanding, an admirable likeness; and Pellegrini sent it, full of confidence, to the Academy. It was rejected. No one who was present at the Arts Club on that evening will forget the scene. Pellegrini came in, pale and shaking with indignation; he stood in the hall and shouted, "They have rejected it! They will not have me!" No one could pacify him, he was almost beside himself; and it may be questioned whether he ever quite recovered from the shock of that first terrible disappointment.

A SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

In view of the undoubtedly critical condition of affairs at present existing in Bechuanaland and in the territory north of that colony, a committee has been formed for the purpose of watching the course of events, and of suggesting and supporting such action as may be necessary for the preservation of British interests in South Africa, and the protection of the South African native populations now under the direct control or indirect influence of her Majesty's Government.

POLICE AUTHORITIES IN THE CITY.

"Everybody knows that there is a policeman in Throgmorton-street who is an authority on Rio Tintos; but I was not aware until the other day" (says a writer in the *Rialto*) "that there is another one who is equally strong on matters of religion. I heard him arguing with a bank messenger on the subject of faith. Said the policeman, 'What is faith? Faith is not knowledge.' 'Well, I don't know,' doubted the bank messenger. 'Faith,' continued the policeman, in an irritated voice, 'is believing what you don't see, and feeling what you can't understand.' And then duty called him to the foreign door. I vouch for this as a fact."

A WEALTHY WEST-END CHURCH.

The annual balance-sheet of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, which has recently been issued, is an interesting document. As All Saints' has an endowment of only £150, the support of the clergy, the excellent choir, and all church expenses, as well as the maintenance of the schools and other charities, depend entirely on the offertory and other voluntary contributions. The total amount entrusted to the administration of the churchwardens has risen from £3,392 in 1887 to £3,784 during the past year. Of the various items, the offertories for the general fund have increased from £1,315 to £1,378, and the offertories for the augmentation of the vicar's stipend from £132 to £232, making the total value of the living for last year £382—even now not a great sum considering the importance of the church. There is an increase also in the offertories towards the fabric, the assistant clergy, the sanctuary fund, and parochial objects; but a falling off in the organ and choir fund, the "sick and poor," and "external objects." In fact, the most curious feature of the past financial year has been the great drop in the choir funds, which amounted to £253 in 1887, and only to £180 last year. This is the more surprising as All Saints', Margaret-street, is famous beyond other metropolitan churches for the high character of its musical services. It is to be hoped that the remark in the annual report that "it ought to be understood that the maintenance of the church music on its present costly scale can only be justified by the large contributions of those who are able to dedicate their wealth to the glory of God" does not contain a covert threat.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d.; or 15 stamps from the Dyer's-Buildings, Holborn, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors: Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

DEATH OF THE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE.

WILD RUMOURS AS TO THE CAUSE.

INTERESTING PERSONAL DETAILS.

HOW THE PRINCE FEARED BISMARCK.

We were able to announce in our later editions yesterday the death, at Meyerling, near Baden, of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, from, it is supposed, a stroke of apoplexy.

The Crown Prince, whose life has been thus cut short, was a young man of great promise in everything except the irregularity of his life. He was, as will be seen from our portrait, a good-looking fellow, and—though only thirty years old—had already made a name for himself in many spheres. He was remarkably well read, and, like his father, a great linguist.

FOUND DEAD.

The Crown Prince had gone down to his shooting-box, Meyerling, some ten or twelve miles from Vienna, between Baden and Heiligen Kreuz, on Monday, and had invited a large party to a shooting expedition for yesterday morning. That he was not then in his usual health is evident from the fact that he telegraphed to Vienna his inability to be present at the family dinner last night. This absence was the more marked, because the Empress and Princess Valérie had intended to leave the capital yesterday on a visit to Pesth. The guests invited to the shooting party arrived at Meyerling yesterday morning by an early tram. Breakfast was served as usual, but his Imperial Highness did not put in an appearance. His absence from the meal did not, at first, cause any serious anxiety, but as time wore on and nothing was seen of the Prince it was decided that his valet should make inquiries. On entering the Prince's bed-room, the servant found his master dead in his bed.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE.

BREAKING THE NEWS AT VIENNA.

When the consternation caused by the sad event had in some degree subsided, steps were taken to prepare the Imperial family at Vienna for the awful tidings. Count Hoyos left for the capital to break the news to the Emperor. He first went to Vice-Admiral Count Bombelles, Grand Master of the Crown Prince's Household, by whom the melancholy news was conveyed to the Empress, and it was the Empress who took it upon herself to inform the Emperor. The grief of their Majesties is not to be described. The Emperor could not nerve himself to tell the Crown Princess Stéphanie what had occurred, and again it became Count Bombelles's duty to act as the bearer of ill tidings. The widowed Archduchess, however, guessed her misfortune before the Admiral had stammered through his first sentences, and, after a wild scene of sobbing, her Imperial Highness rushed through the corridors of the Palace to seek the Emperor. Later the news was broken to the Princess Elizabeth.

WILD RUMOURS.

Before the appearance of the *Official Gazette*, the wildest rumours were current among the public in Vienna. According to some accounts, the Crown Prince had been found dead in bed, with a gun-shot wound; according to others, he had been accidentally killed while out shooting. One report was to the effect that he had died from a fall from his horse. The circulation of these conflicting rumours raised the popular excitement to fever heat, and the scene among the vast crowds collected in the square outside the Hofburg was almost indescribable. The special edition of the *Official Gazette*, containing an authoritative account of the death, was eagerly bought up, and passed from hand to hand. According to the *Gazette*, the cause of death was apoplexy, which, as the term is used in that journal, would imply apoplexy of the brain. It is understood, however, that further examination will show that the Crown Prince died of apoplexy of the heart (*apoplexia cardiaca*), caused by the breaking of the wall of the heart and the flooding of the pericardium with blood. In confirmation of this belief, it is mentioned that a gentleman who has come from Meyerling saw the mouth of the Crown Prince, after death, covered with blood.

A PRESENTIMENT OF EARLY DEATH.

It was not suspected that the Crown Prince suffered from heart disease. He looked the picture of manly health, although he was very ill for at least six months. He had, however, for some months past a presentiment of early death. Herr Weilen tells of a conversation he had with the Crown Prince some six months ago, which proves conclusively that the idea of approaching death never left him. The Crown Prince spoke of his great ethnographical work, "Austria-Hungary with Pen and Pencil," and urged Herr Weilen, the editor of the German edition, to hasten its completion. His remarks were at first jesting, as was his habit, but suddenly, turning serious, he said: "I shall not live long—maybe not many months. You must make haste if I am to see its completion." Herr Weilen tried to dissuade him from harbouring such gloomy thoughts, but the Crown Prince was not to be moved. When Herr Weilen said, "You must live," he answered, "Why must I?" "Because you have your duty to do to the people." "That is true," replied the Crown Prince; adding, in a most serious tone: "I *shall* live. I will take care of myself."

AN UNTIRING PRINCE.

Of these presentiments none of the Crown Prince's family had the least knowledge. No one who saw him at the private dinner he gave a few days ago, or at the reception at Prince Reuss's on Sunday night, or even on Monday, when he left for Meyerling with Count Joseph Hoyos, could have believed that death was so near. He lived a life of hard mental work and bodily exertion—a life of travel, chamois hunting, bear shooting, and coursing. He performed once more the duties of a soldier, in the field, the barrack, and the Military Council. He would also work for several hours every night at revising manuscripts and proof sheets, and consult with the editor of and the contributors to his ethnographical work. As a *savant* he continued his ornithological studies, and prepared papers on the less-known species of birds.

HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

Like that of his father, the domestic life of the Crown Prince has been somewhat chequered, and latterly relations between himself and his wife were very strained. The Crown Princess Stephanie, who is a daughter of the King of the Belgians, a very beautiful woman, is twenty-four years of age, and was married in 1881. Their only child is a daughter—the Princess Elizabeth, five years old—who is a great favourite with the Emperor. His Majesty plays with his little granddaughter like a child, and the happiness he takes away with him from the interviews with her, it is said, is visible on his face for hours and sometimes for days.

HIS LOVE FOR HIS FATHER.

One of his chief characteristics, besides kindness and generosity, was his love for his father. He once said, "I think a man cannot have a greater piece of luck than to possess a father to whom he looks up with pride and love." He enjoyed discussing metaphysical problems, and when told by a firm believer in the transmigration of souls that his soul had no doubt lived in Maximilian I. and Joseph II. he said, "I should be well satisfied if you were right."

THE CROWN PRINCE AS AN AUTHOR.

In the world of letters, Prince Rudolph is well known as the editor and author-in-chief of the great work "Die Oesterreich-Ungarische Monarchie in Wort and Bild" ("The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture"). He has written on various occasions in military reviews, and recorded his journeys in two books, "The Danube" and "The East." He used to surround himself with journalists and authors, and is said to hold his own in learned discussions, being especially an authority on ornithology. His great book on the "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" appears in monthly parts, the first of which appeared in 1885, and will be completed about the end of the present century. To assist him he had a number of the best known authors and artists of the Dual Empire. The director or editor-in-chief of the Austrian edition is the poet Josef von Weilen, who is president of the Vienna Association of Journalists and Authors—the "Concordia"—while for the Hungarian edition the celebrated Magyar poet, novelist, dramatist, and journalist Maurus Jokai has a similar position. These two gentlemen have further assistance in a "directory," a number of specialists who write on call, an editorial committee, an artistic committee for the general supervision of the work. The Crown Prince was the editor supreme, and, while writing some of the work himself, he did not allow a page to go to press or an illustration that he had not himself carefully read over and approved. The subjects treated are manifold, and relate to the language history, science, art, poetry, music, architecture, agriculture, trade, navigation &c., of the vast empire. The Crown-Prince-editor had several princely assistants, among others the Crown Princess Stephanie, who has furnished many beautiful sketches; the Archduchess Clotilde, wife of Archduke Josef, who has furnished illustrations; Duke Philip of Coburg-Gotha, a cousin of the Crown Prince, who is a good writer. The introduction of the work was written by the Crown Prince himself, and shows him as a clear, forcible, and interesting writer, with considerable rhetorical ability.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

But the Crown Prince was anything but a bookworm. In his love for music and the drama, he was unlike his father, but like his father he was a great sportsman. The famous hunts to which he invited the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the recent visit of the latter to Austria will be fresh in everybody's recollection. His sudden death will be a great shock to the Prince of Wales, who struck up a warm friendship with Prince Rudolph at the time of the Jubilee, and who has seen a good deal of him since.

AS AN ORNITHOLOGIST.

The late Crown Prince was taught by his uncle—the Archduke Karl Theodore—to stuff birds; and he formed for himself an ornithological museum. He spent the best part of what spare money he had in obtaining rare birds for his aviary. He delighted in conversing with artists, and still more with naturalists, and was unaffected and affable in his relations with them. He printed an account of his tour in Egypt and the Holy Land.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S FEAR OF BISMARCK.

The death of the Archduke Rudolph has produced a great impression in political circles in Paris. He was long considered in Paris to be hostile to the German policy, as he disliked William II., and to be consequently friendly, if not favourable, to France. The superstitious—and for some time events in France have tended to increase their number—remark that all those who seem to threaten the work of the Chancellor, such as Skobeleff, Chanzy, and Gambetta, disappear from the scene, leaving the field clear to his conceptions of German policy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Prince Rudolph was persuaded that Prince Bismarck was trying to outwit Austria and Russia when both were in the Triple Alliance. If he had been on the throne he would have quitted that combination together with Russia. He compared Prince Bismarck to Molière's Don Juan when he is fooling the two country girls The late Prince admired the German Chancellor, though he trembled at the sound of his name. He hated the present German Emperor because he gave himself airs of superior wisdom. It was with difficulty that he was brought to help in doing the honours at the Hofburg on the occasion of William II.'s last visit to Vienna. I have long been aware how intimate the heir to the Empire was with M. Clémenceau, but I naturally did not speak of it. The first time the Crown Prince and the brilliant French Radical met, the Prince said: "It is well understood that the fact of our being acquainted is never to be known at Berlin. Were it told there I am certain that I should never reign."

THE NEW HEIR APPARENT.

The certainty that the Crown Prince would have no son directed attention towards Prince Franz Ferdinand d'Este, eldest son of the Archduke Karl Ludwig, born December, 1863. He received, in consequence, an education as Heir Presumptive—a position to which, in fact, the Prince rose yesterday. The Heir Apparent, however, is his father, the Emperor's eldest brother, born July, 1833, and consequently the junior of the reigning Emperor by less than three years. The Archduke Karl Ludwig is a strongly-built, healthy man, like the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Latest particulars appear on another page.

THE "COL'UR'D DUDE" OF PICCADILLY.

Strolling up Piccadilly the other evening (says a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter), I saw quite a crowd outside a cigarette establishment. I mingled with the throng, when, lo! I beheld standing in the window a marvel of art and mechanism!—a small figure of a "dude"—a "col'ur'd pussen"—smoking a cigarette with consummate ease and grace. Head moving, eyes ditto, eyeglass going up to eye, smoke puffing from mouth and nose, and all executed with elegance enough to cause sundry Piccadilly mashers die of envy on the spot. The little automaton will smoke out a cigarette with ease and apparent relish. It is the only specimen of its kind to be seen in London, and was imported from Paris by Mr. J. Caridi, the manager for the Papadopoulos. These amusing automata are extending their operations in the London shop windows, for if the figures are clever, there is no more ingenious method of advertisement. Of course they are less elaborate than this extremely clever nigger who smokes, and smokes, and smokes, perennially.

HOW A DOG WAS DROWNED ON THE EMBANKMENT.

"Apropos of Mr. Haweis's sermon on the treatment of animals, noticed by you on Monday," writes Mr. N. S. Rowntree, "will you allow me to call attention to an abominable practice which seems to furnish amusement to some of the idle youth of London. Almost at the very hour when that sermon was being preached, some scores of people on the Thames Embankment, near Charing-cross, were anxiously and helplessly watching the drowning struggles of a dog in the river below. The poor animal was vainly trying to obtain foothold on the perpendicular wall, and its strength was evidently rapidly failing. A boat was at last, and with difficulty, procured, and the animal hauled in when actually sinking, but too late to save its life. Of course no one knew anything about the dog, or how it came into that situation; but there was reason to believe that it had been enticed into the water at the steps some distance below, and then whistled along the Embankment to a distant and inaccessible part. This is stated to be a not uncommon practice. But surely a little vigilance on the part of pedestrians will put a stop to it; and I would suggest that an example should be made of the first offender."

Thirteen tons of postage stamps were sold last year in America.

Mr. W. R. H. Powell, M.P., is very seriously indisposed.

Salmon disease is ravaging the south of Scotland rivers.

Melbourne is becoming notorious during the last few months for the frequency and extent of frauds committed by bank clerks and Civil servants.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., has accepted the presidency of the Bristol Liberal Club.

The President elect, Mr. Harrison's, cane rack is full. He has had 500 canes, all sent since the election.

The collection at Wesleyan dinner-tables on Christmas Day to help the Foreign Mission Fund reached £5,000.

The estimated quantity of coal to be consumed by various Japanese war-vessels for the 22nd fiscal year is 23,433 tons.

The popular veto proposals in the Lieutenant-Governor's Licensing Bill have been rejected by the House of Keys at Douglas.

Benjamin F. Butler, who ran for the presidency, sometimes indulges in twenty cigars a day.

The betrothal is announced of Mr. W. C. Endicott, brother of Mrs. Chamberlain, to Miss Theeron, a niece of the late Sam Ward. The lady is a recent pervert to Catholicism.

The Supreme Court of the United States decrees that Arbuckle, the coffee millionaire, must pay Miss Campbell, of the famous "Baby hunting" breach of promise case, the sum of £9,000 for trifled affections.

The sister-in-law of Edgar Allan Poe, Mrs. Josephine E. Poe, died recently in Baltimore, at the age of eighty years. She was the widow of Judge Neilson Poe, her maiden name being Clemm.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of the Free Church, Stonehaven, is about to receive a call to the pastorate of Free M'Crie-Roxburgh Church, Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the translation of the Rev. John M'Neill to London.

A grand Welsh festival is to be held at the Royal Albert Hall on St. David's Day. The programme is of an exceptionally attractive character. It shows that the leading soloists will be Miss Josephine Simon, Mrs. Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Egbert Roberts.

The commanding officers of the eight volunteer corps forming the South London Brigade have expressed the desire that the brigade should at Easter be despatched to the ground south of the metropolis, to which it has been allotted in the scheme for the defence of London.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THERE is nobody in the shipping world who will need to be told who Mr. John Williamson, of Liverpool, is. Every one that has interests at stake in ships and shipping knows that he is an ex-president of the National Chamber of Shipping, a director of the Cunard Company, member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and a participator in a score of other bodies, the efforts of which are directed towards the furtherance of the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom. I found Mr. Williamson (a pleasant, frank, perfectly understandable gentleman) in a snug office, whose walls were absolutely hidden by numerous models of famous ocean liners.

"'The future of British shipping'?—well, that is a broad question," said Mr. Williamson. "Our present position in the shipping world has not been achieved in a day, but the conditions under which it has been reached are different to those which seem likely to prevail in the future. The foreign countries were asleep then; they are awake now. They no longer slumber on in blissful ignorance of their ability to help themselves in sea-going matters. Oh, dear, no! Not only do they manage to work their own shipping, but they are assisting us to do ours also. Thus, you see, the tables have not only turned, but are slightly disposed to topple upon their previous manipulators. The fact of the matter is British shipping in years past has progressed with strides too great to be long maintained. Over production can have only one result—temporary stagnation to the work, bankruptcy to the workers. Look at the 'burst' of a few years ago ('72 and '73) when 'single ship companies' were springing up like blades of grass. Almost every tinker, tailor, day-labourer, and scullery-slut had shares in some steamer. Of inland investors there was absolutely no end. But what has been the result? The clamour was too great, expectations were not realized, and the inland investor would have no more of it. He was 'sold,' and his confidence in shipping as an investment has never yet been restored. The *Shipping Gazette* asked me the other day where the money was coming from for the boats that are being built. There is plenty of unemployed money abroad in all parts of the country. All that it seeks is a remunerative resting-place. Everyday investments pay too little to monopolize the world's capital. But the inland investor, the Yorkshireman who deals in stuffs, the man who put down his money towards the building of a ship whose progress would become a part of his existence, is simply extinct. He was the solid money bag. Money, however, is not the thing needful. It is work, work, work. The more our cargoes, the more is our tonnage increased somehow. At the last annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping I directed attention to the condition of freights. I pointed out the unremunerative character of the rates from China, San Francisco, South America east and west, Calcutta. Why, then the grain rates from the United States would hardly pay for loading and discharging. But the exports and imports in 1887 were the heaviest on record. Still the freights were down and the tonnage more than enough to cope with the demand. Yet, notwithstanding facts, excess tonnage was about to be put on the market. I said then how absolutely hopeless I felt as to the immediate future of shipowning in this country. In addition to excess tonnage we must remember that nowadays cargo boats steam ten and eleven knots instead of eight, which means that our carrying power is increased by 25 per cent. Last year was the worst that shipowners in this country remember. But still the same old fever for building seemed to have caught the country. It is this mad notion of filling every port, every harbour, every road, with new vessels while there is yet insufficient employment for the old craft, terror-stricken owners imagining that by so doing they are improving their chances for better times (!), that works the damage."

"What is it, then, you would have us do, Mr. Williamson? Surely not stand still?"

"Of course not. Build steadily. Watch the relation of tonnage to cargoes, and carefully note the changes. We should not then be likely to exceed the growth of trade requirements. It is the 'bursts' that are fatal, the 'fevers' that seem periodically to steal over the country among a section which apparently have no conceivable reason for promoting further additions to the mercantile marine beyond their desire to make money."

"You do not," I remarked, "seem very hopeful about the future. What of the improvement in shipping last year?"

"Well, that was simply due to the bad harvest here and in North Europe. But I am not going to say that I think freights will suddenly fall to their former level. My opinion is different. We shall never get big rates again, but I do believe that we shall maintain a fair figure for some time. Owners, though, militate against their own interests when they consent to their vessels being fixed at a day well into futurity. Just imagine, already there are vessels fixed from India up to midsummer of this year, and they are to carry crops which have hardly yet been sown! That is pot-luck with a vengeance!"

"Then you think that notwithstanding the bad times of 1887, which you say was the worst year ever known to the shipowning community, owners make their position infinitely worse by throwing themselves into the swim and grasping at the stoutest straw?"

"I certainly do. It is the very thing that plays the mischief. Leaps and bounds will not do. When the slightest likelihood of an improvement is foreshadowed some reckless adventurer is to be found who will either build new boats or 'fix' those he owns at the sensation prices, and by that mode cargoes and tonnage are allowed no opportunity of adjusting themselves."

"Your opinion, Mr. Williamson, is, I gather, that excessive tonnage, like over population, is the root of all evil?"

"It is the root of all evil in the shipping world. When our ports are full of waste tonnage the trade cannot thrive. And if we fail to bring shipowners to take this common-sense view of the situation—and in the immediate past our efforts in that direction have been an utter failure—we shall undoubtedly experience a dreadful time in the future. Since 1879 I have prepared for the National Chamber of Shipping statistics showing the relation of tonnage to cargoes in the hope that shipowners would be induced to take guidance therefrom. I am afraid, however, that my efforts have not been appreciated, or rather acted upon."

"Do you think," I queried, "that a revolution in the construction of the modern steamship is looming in the future?"

"It would be somewhat difficult to say. Marine architecture is in a very advanced state. There is room for improvement in the internal arrangements of the liner, but I don't see that her navigable qualities could be greatly enhanced."

"Do you regard steam as a lasting motive power for the propulsion of ships?"

'Possibly not. It may be that electricity will have its day. Steam will only continue to be the premier motive power until the discovery of something capable of giving the same results in a more convenient form. There are passenger boats crossing the Atlantic which burn 300 tons of coal per diem. Such an enormous consumption of fuel is a very serious matter, and the requisite storage is also a consideration with owners—for space with a steamer is pretty much the same as with a newspaper. Some authorities think that electricity will come to the front, others that mineral oil has a future before it. In any event the result will probably be that we shall achieve our present ends with less expenditure of capital and with less labour."

At this point, with a view of contrasting the glory of the past with the achievements of the present, I inquired whether Mr. Williamson thought that the day of canvas was slowly but surely passing away.

"Oh no," he quickly responded, "the white wings of the sailing vessel provide too cheap a means of propulsion to be dispensed with. So long as a commodity remains which does not demand immediate delivery the sailer will have a place on the Register. But steam is three times more powerful than sail; that is to say, a steamer will make three voyages to one of the sailer. Still there is a good deal of sail being built. Although in 1887 the 'withdrawals' represented a net tonnage of 178,297, the Register showed an addition of 71,103 tons. So long as ships sail the seas so long will canvas remain, but it must necessarily become more enfeebled with each onward step that is made in marine engineering."

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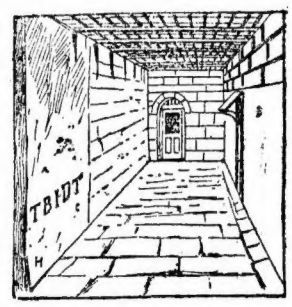
AT NEWGATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

THE ARCHITECTS MAKE AN INSPECTION.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of twenty-five architects walked through the gloomy iron gate, which is the only public entrance into Newgate, and leads into the square and lofty little chamber in which the officer in charge awaits arrivals. When the barred iron gate closes behind you only a Jack Sheppard could find his way out. Calcraft and Benjamin Binns, and Berry the sure, have all passed through those frowning portals, which strike terror into the hearts of all visitors. As we waited for our party I gathered that there is little hope that the historic old prison, which was built in 1770, will be saved from the City, who have undertaken to build a new Central Criminal Court in return for the site of the prison. This dangerous-looking door, which you might easily pass without noticing, is described in "Barnaby Rudge," Dickens having paid a visit to Newgate to get his local colour, for the building is substantially the same as it was when stormed and pillaged by the Gordon Rioters over a century ago. I asked the architects if their visit might be regarded as a protest against the demolition, but they would scarcely go so far as that until they had seen for themselves. When the party was complete the key turned in the great lock, and the first object which we

A BIT OF THE CONDEMNED CELL.



WHERE THE DEAD MURDERERS LIE.

inspected was a cupboard full of melancholy brown casts of murderers' heads, arrayed just like cups in a cupboard. Then we went into the square chapel—each end of which is railed off for the prisoners The most remarkable object in the chapel is the well worn leather chair, just by the winding wooden steps which lead up to the lofty pulpit. Scores of dead felons have trembled as they listened to the stern admonition of the preacher for the last time, until the last words on the scaffold fell on their ears. The condemned wretch is not even left alone in church, and at right angles to his chair is another—even more worn—chair, which is used by the warders in charge. Then we passed along gloomy corridors, our footsteps echoing and ringing as we walked: into the old debtor's ward, so terribly gloomy, then to the prison to look at the 140 cells in which the prisoners awaiting trial are lodged, looking like a great spider web. At one end was a pair of gates, through which we went to inspect the condemned cell. "This is the condemned cell, gentlemen," and we passed into the dread chamber where so many trembling wretches have awaited the footsteps of the executioner. Two ordinary cells are thrown into one, "lighted" by two strongly barred "windows," furnished with a 6 ft. by 2 ft. plank bed, a small well-washed deal table laced under the gas, under which hung a little figure of Christ. In the corner was fixed a brightly burnished little wash basin, with a tap over it, for the ablutions of the condemned man. Mr. Ward, the kind and agreeable cicerone, who is the chief warder, explained the appearance of the cell when tenanted, and told us about the last moments of old Bartlett, who was the last occupant—ten weeks ago. Our sketch gives an idea of the chamber when it is *not* occupied. Then some of us were shut up in the punishment cell. Those who have read Charles Reade's famous prison novel, and remember the sufferings of poor Tom Robinson, will understand. Then we were locked in the two iron doors, doubly locked, and we all agreed that it was horrible. In 1882 refractory prisoners took a dose of twenty-four hours' black draught. In old days it was thirty-six. I cannot really believe that it is generally known that this devilish torture is still allowed in an English prison—for what?—shouting or "refractory behaviour." Another interesting sight was the fine array of handcuffs and straps. Here were Jack Sheppard's leg irons, from which he escaped, and the warder showed us with great glee the pinioning straps which have been used for thirty-six executions. I may add that Mr. Ward has been present at thirty-six of these events, and is now able to speak of them without a trace of emotion. When we went to the stable-like shed where Berry does his fell work, Mr. Ward explained the laws of "falling bodies," and joked about "the last drop being a drop too much," and I am afraid the audience tittered. The doors of the trap lay on the buffet sacks, stuffed with sawdust, and the pit looked like an enlarged grave. The chain hung over the aperture, the lever was waiting its next victim, and the shed looked a most innocent apartment, and as some housewives say, "Why, you could have eaten your dinner off the floor." Then we inspected the long dirty den filled with old chairs and tables, tools, paint-pots—and this is where the garrotters are flogged. After that we saw the iron grid, where criminals see their friends. And then along the narrow passage, covered with a criss-cross iron *grille*. On the dirty soot-covered walls are carved many initials—Müller, the Flowery Land pirates, Wainwright, Currell, and ever so many more, upon whose names the world once hung with intense interest. The party consisted of Mr. Seth Smith, the President of the Society of Architects, Mr. Johns, the hon. sec., Mr. Middleton, the secretary, and Messrs. Ridge, James, Tidman, Lacy, Fraser, Thorp, Chambers, Williams, Higgins, Allport, Cole, Cooper, Beesley, Joyce, Holdsworth, Higgs and Piper.

The Rev. William E. Jackson, one of the oldest Baptist ministers in the country, was found dead in bed, at his residence at Accrington, yesterday morning.

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